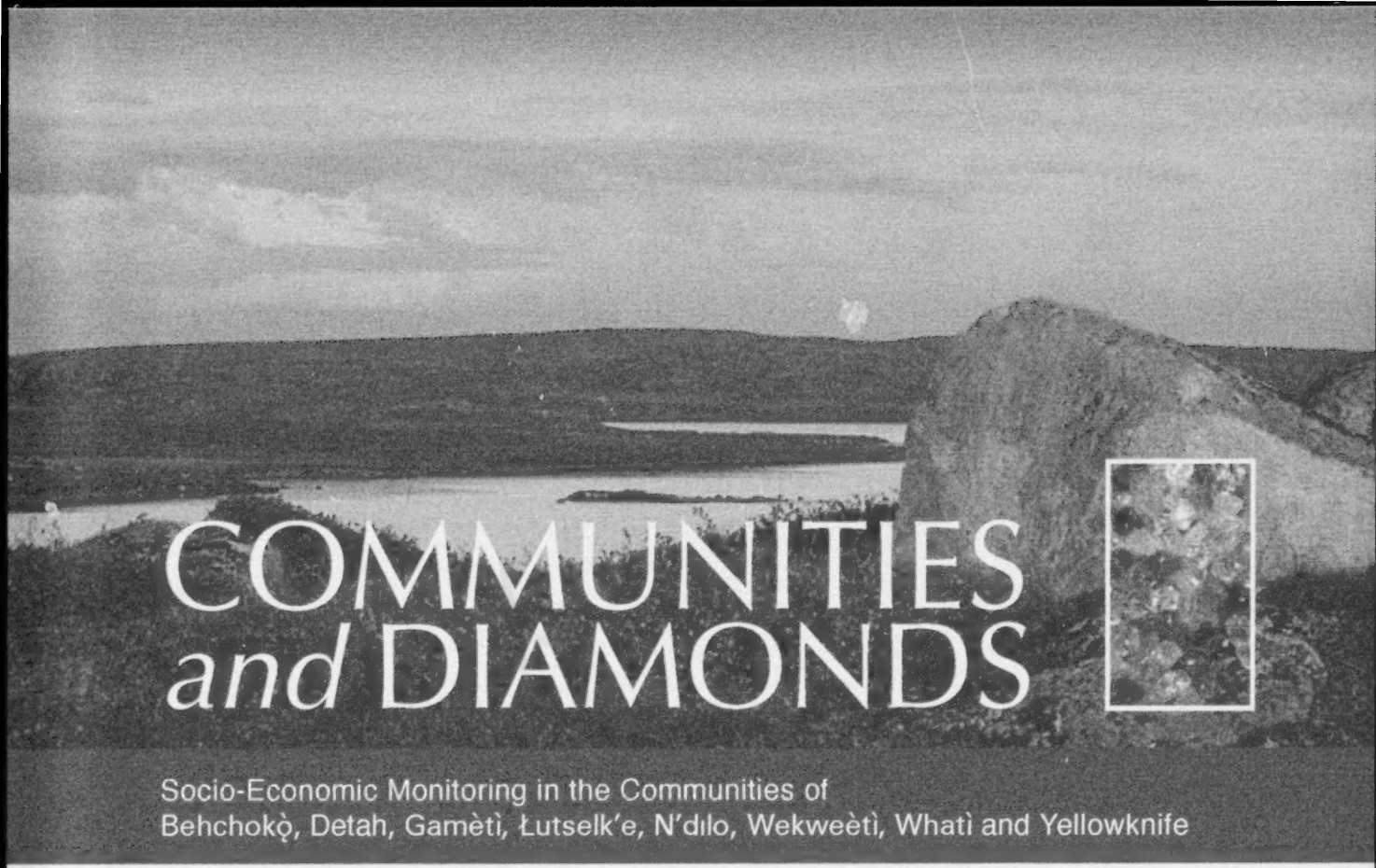

COMMUNITIES *and* DIAMONDS

Socio-Economic Monitoring in the Communities of
Behchokǫ̀, Detah, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, N'dılo, Wekweètì, Whatì and Yellowknife

2013 Annual Report

of the Government of the Northwest Territories
under the BHP Billiton, Diavik and De Beers
Socio-Economic Agreements

Northwest Territories

Prepared by:

Education, Culture and Employment
Finance
Health and Social Services
Industry, Tourism and Investment
Justice
NWT Bureau of Statistics
NWT Housing Corporation

March 2014

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Table of Contents

Introduction 1
- Background Information 1
- Purpose of this Report 1
- Communities this Report Tracks 1
- Choice of Indicators 2
- Data Sources 5

Possible Effects of Mine Activity 6
- Health and Families 8
- Potential Years of Life Lost 8
- Suicide Rate 9
- Teen Births 10
- Single-Parent Families 11
- Injuries 11
- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) 13
- Tuberculosis 14
- Children Receiving Services 15
- Family Violence 16
- Crime 19
- Housing 23
- Cultural Well-Being and Traditional Economy 26
- Wages 29
- Jobs 31

Population Trends 36
- Aging Population 36
- Business 37
- Net Effect on Government 40
- Sustainable Development 42
- Secondary Industry 42

Words to Know (Glossary) 43

Appendix A – How Indicators Are Reviewed A1

Appendix B - Company Predictions on Mine Activity B1

Appendix C – Industrial, Social and Political Events C1

Appendix D – Data Tables ..... see Compact Disk on back cover of report

Introduction

Background Information

This report is prepared in fulfillment of commitments made by the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) in the Socio-Economic Agreements (SEAs) that it has with mining companies in the Northwest Territories (NWT). At this time, there are SEAs for three operating mines. These are the Dominion Diamond Corporation Ekati Mine (Ekati)[1], the Diavik Diamond Mine (Diavik), and the De Beers Canada Snap Lake Mine (Snap Lake).

SEAs are follow-up programs to environmental assessments. In an environmental assessment, a developer must predict the effects it anticipates that its proposed project may have on the people and communities of the NWT. Appendix A shows the effects that each of these developers originally predicted. Under the SEAs, the GNWT monitors the socio-economic impacts of the mines to see how accurate those predictions were. Each SEA follows up on the steps each developer said it would take to manage socio-economic effects.

Purpose of this Report

The main purpose of this report is to see if, and how, mine activity may be affecting socio-economic factors in the NWT. In developing this report, about 22 socio-economic indicators were reviewed to determine how much each changed between 1996, before the first mine became operational, to present day.

Communities this Report Tracks

This report looks at the City of Yellowknife and at seven smaller communities. The seven smaller communities are Behchokǫ̀, Detah, Gamètì, Łutselk'e, N'dilo, Wekweètì, and Whatì. Figure 1 shows the communities on a map of the NWT. When the smaller communities are grouped, they are called the Small Local Communities (SLC).

[1] In 2012, BHP Billiton sold the Ekati mine to Dominion Diamond Corporation. All SEA responsibilities and commitments where taken on by the new owner.

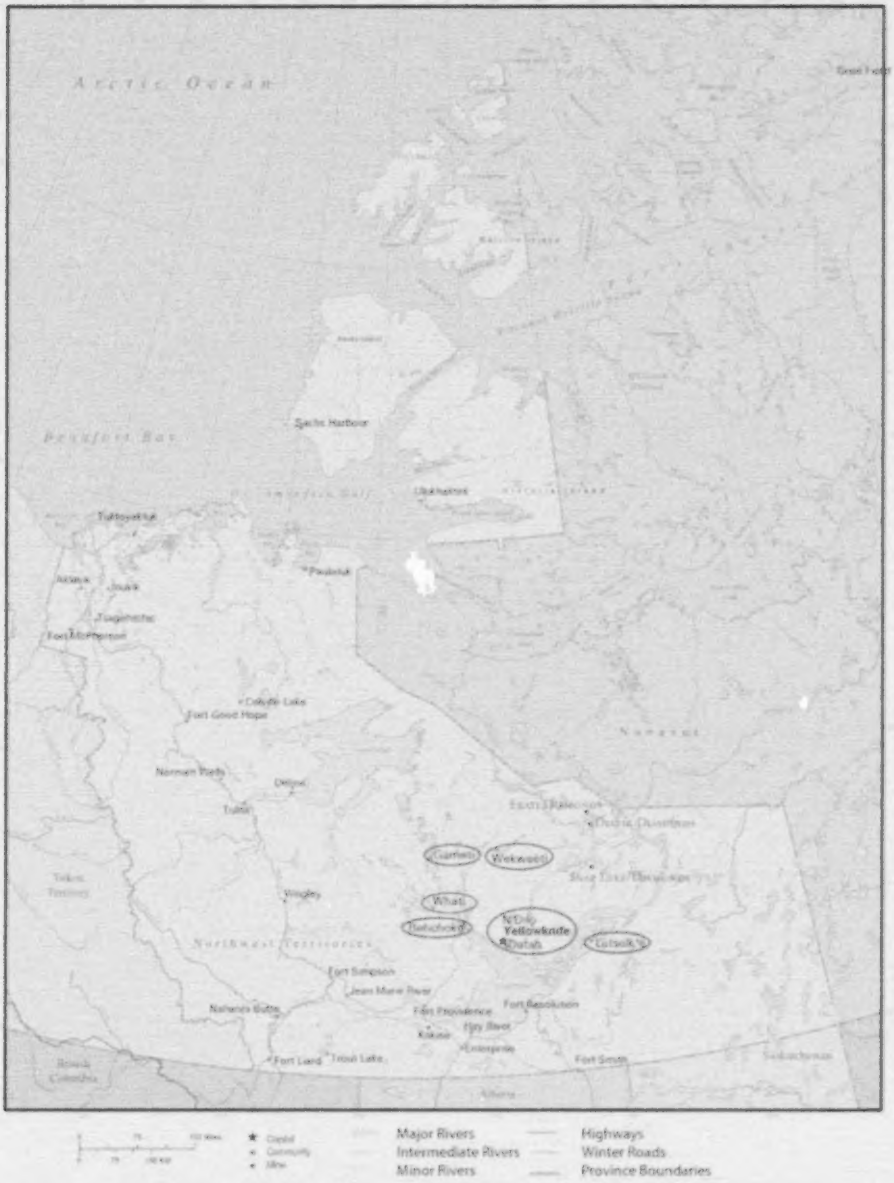


Figure 1: A map of the NWT showing the SLC tracked in this report.

Choice of Indicators

An indicator is a measure that shows the state of something. For example, the mine developers predicted that mining can lead to more violence, and we want to know if this is happening. The "Police-Reported Violent Crimes" indicator can be used for this.

After public consultation, a set of indicators was developed to measure possible socio-economic effects from mining. That set of indicators was negotiated into the SEAs. There have been some changes over time but the basic list of indicators applies broadly to all mine development. The list includes a mix of objective and subjective indicators. [2]

The GNWT promotes and supports responsible development of natural resources for the social and economic benefit of all NWT residents. Using the GNWT Sustainable Development Policy, the GNWT looks at sustainable economic development through the lens of a five-point framework. The five groups are:

1. community, family and individual well-being;
2. cultural well-being and traditional economy;
3. non-traditional economy;
4. net effect on government; and
5. sustainable development.

The table below and on the next page lists the indicators required under the SEA with mines in the NWT, grouped under the five-point framework.

Ekati	Diavik	Snap Lake	Page Number
Community, Family and Individual Well-Being			
number of potential years of life lost			8
number of suicides			9
number of teen births			10
	single-parent families (also referred to as lone-parent families)	lone-parent families	11
number of injuries	age standardized injuries	age standardized injuries	11

[2] Objective indicators use facts, such as the rate of teen births or employment. Subjective indicators come from surveys and tell us about a person's views and experiences.

Ekati	Diavik	Snap Lake	Page Number
number of communicable diseases	communicable diseases (sexually-transmitted infections[3], tuberculosis)	communicable diseases (sexually-transmitted infections, tuberculosis)	13
number of children receiving services.[4]	children in care	children in care[i]	15
number of complaints of family violence	number of women and children referred to shelters	number of women and children referred to shelters	16
number of alcohol- and drug-related crimes	police-reported crimes, according to the following categories: violent, property, drug-related, other	police-reported crimes, according to the following categories: violent, property, drug-related, other	19
number of property crimes			
housing indicators			23
Cultural Well-Being and Traditional Economy			
	ratio of home language use to mother tongue, by major age groups	ratio of home language use to mother tongue, by major age groups	26
	percentage of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities	percent of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities	26
Non-Traditional Economy			
average income of residents	average income	average income	29
	proportion of high income earners	proportion of high income earners	29

[3] Used to be known as "sexually-transmitted diseases."
[4] Used to be known as "children in care."

Ekati	Diavik	Snap Lake	Page Number
number of social assistance cases[5]	social assistance cases[5]	income support cases[5]	29
employment levels and participation	employment	employment	31
	participation rate	employment participation rate	31
high school completion	number of people 15 years and older with less than Grade 9	number of people 15 years and older with less than Grade 9	34
	number of people 15 years and older with a high school diploma	number of people 15 years and older with a high school diploma	34
	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups	37
Net Effect on Government			
	net effects on government of the project		40
Sustainable Development			
	secondary industry data and initiatives		42

Data Sources

The data used for the indicators in this report have come from various sources including: government, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), NWT Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Canada, and other sources. Due to the dates surveys are conducted and the lag time before survey data is released, not all data is current at time of publication.

[5] Now called *income assistance cases*.

Both N'dilo and the North Slave Métis Alliance are communities under the SEAs. However, data is not always available for these groups. Appendix C includes any data that are available for those communities. The data source for each indicator is shown below each graph and below each table in Appendix C. Appendix C includes all data that were used in this report and some extra data.

Possible Effects of Mine Activity

Sometimes the data and analysis indicate that mine activity is influencing what we see in the SLC. The table below lists those indicators that the mines may be influencing. The changes they show may be due to the mines alone or to the mines in combination with other events.

Red arrows (↑/↓) show changes viewed as negative. Green arrows (↑/↓) show changes most people would see as positive. If there was no significant change then (/) was used is used.

INDICATOR SHOWING POSSIBLE EFFECTS	TYPE OF EFFECTS AND WHERE	
	SMALL LOCAL COMMUNITIES	YELLOWKNIFE
Community, Family and Individual Well-Being		
Graph 1: Potential Years of Life Lost	↓	/
Graph 2: Suicides	/	/
Graph 3: Teen Births	↓	/
Graph 4: Single-Parent Families	↑	↑
Graph 5: Physician Diagnosed Injuries	↓	↓
Graph 6: Nurse Diagnosed Injuries	↓	↓
Graph 7: Sexually Transmitted Infections	↑	↑
Graph 8: Tuberculosis	↓	↓
Graph 9: Children Receiving Services	↑	/

INDICATOR SHOWING POSSIBLE EFFECTS	TYPE OF EFFECTS AND WHERE	
	SMALL LOCAL COMMUNITIES	YELLOWKNIFE
Graph 10: Spousal Assault	↑	/
Graph 11: Admission of Women and Children to Shelters	↑	/
Graph 12: Total Shelter Bed Days	↓	↓
Graph 13: Total Crime	↑	↑
Graph 14: Violent Crimes	↑	↑
Graph 15: Property Crimes	↑	↑
Graph 16: Federal Statute (Drug) Crimes	↑	↑
Graph 17: Other Criminal Code Crimes	↑	↑
Graph 18: Home Ownership	/	↑
Graph 19: Crowding	↓	/
Graph 20: Households in Core Need	↓	↑
Cultural Well-Being and Traditional Economy		
Graph 21: Language	↓	↓
Graph 22: Trapping	↑	↓
Graph 23: Hunting or Fishing	↑	↓
Graph 24: Eating Country Foods	↑	/
Graph 25: Active Trappers by Community	↑	↑
Non-Traditional Economy		
Graph 26: Average Income	↑	↑
Graph 27: Wage Disparity	↑	↑
Graph 28: Income Assistance	↓	/

INDICATOR SHOWING POSSIBLE EFFECTS	TYPE OF EFFECTS AND WHERE	
	SMALL LOCAL COMMUNITIES	YELLOWKNIFE
Graph 29: Employment	↑	/
Graph 30: Unemployment	↓	/
Graph 31: Participation	↑	/
Graph 32: People with Less than Grade 9	↓	↓
Graph 33: People with High School or Greater	↑	↑

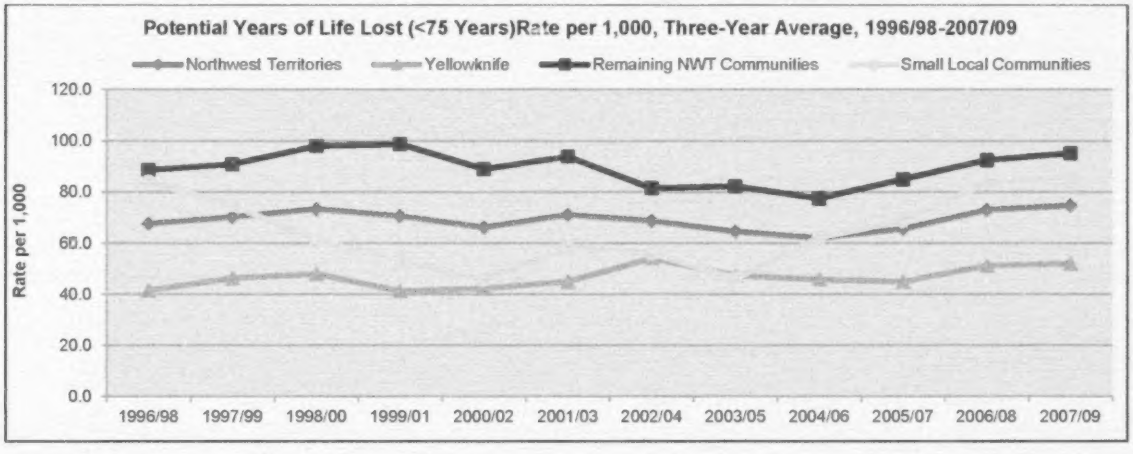
Health and Families

Potential Years of Life Lost

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) shows early deaths[6]. PYLL helps show the health, well-being, and lifestyle choices that people are making.

There can be large changes in PYLL rates from one year to the next. To show the trends more clearly, PYLL is shown as a three-year average.

Graph 1



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics

[6] The PYLL for a population is the total of all the years of life lost by those who died before reaching the age of 75, the average age of life expectancy.

Before the mines opened, the PYLL rate in SLC was going down sharply, and has continued to remain within historical boundaries. At this time, mining does not seem to have an effect on the PYLL rate in SLC. The trend of PYLL in the SLC is likely due to a natural cycle that cannot be directly attributed to mining. PYLL has remained lower than other NWT communities since mining activity began.

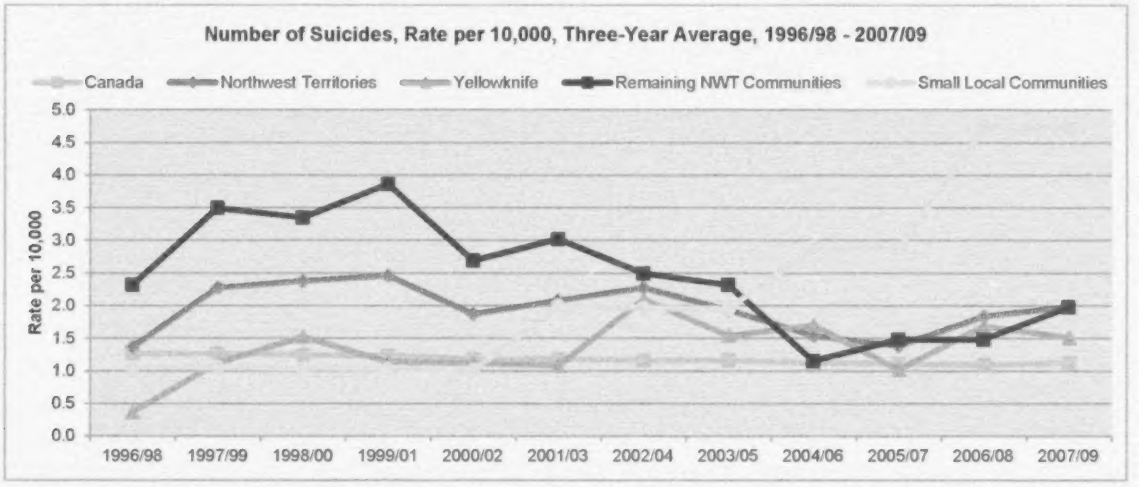
Since 1996, the PYLL rate in Yellowknife has been both higher and lower than in the pre-mine period. It seems to follow a natural cycle that may be unrelated to mining activity.

Suicide Rate

Suicide is often linked to social issues. It can also be linked to mental health problems. These include depression, divorce or separation, and drug abuse. Graph 2 shows suicide deaths.

Three-year averages are used to smooth out the year-to-year changes seen with small numbers. Readers should still view the trend lines with caution. In some areas there may be only two or three suicides in a given three-year phase. This makes it hard to judge these data and any trends they may show.

Graph 2



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics[7]

In SLC, the suicide rate had been decreasing to levels seen in the pre-mine period. Since 1995/1997 the rate has been rising. In 2004/2006, the suicide rate in SLC became higher than it had been in the pre-mine phase. Since 2003/2005, it has been higher than the suicide rate in Yellowknife.

[7] Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available. Rates after 2009 are based upon 2009 population estimates.

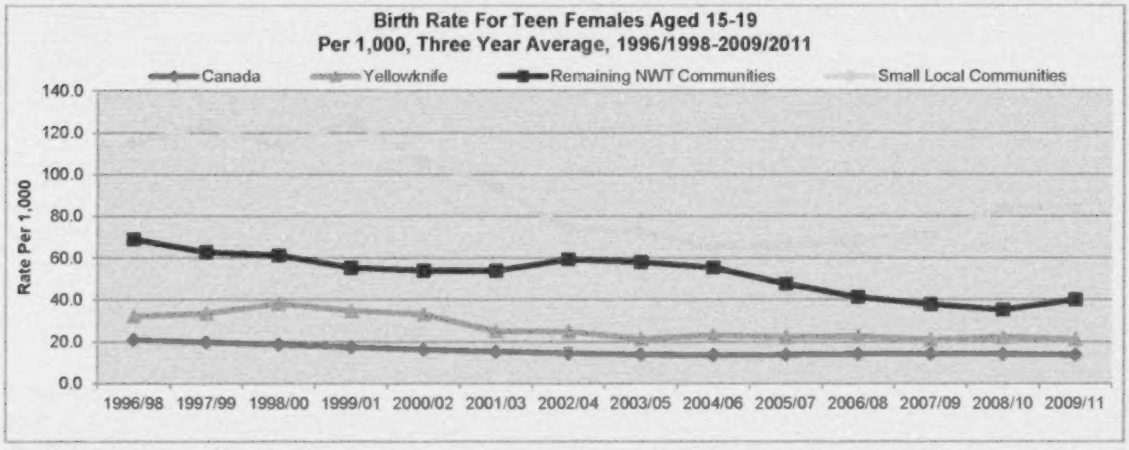
For much of the time since 1996, the suicide rate in Yellowknife has been no higher or lower than it was in the before-mine phase. However, it had been going down until 1996/1998 and has gone up since then.

In the remaining NWT communities the rate has been going down since 1999/2001. The rate of suicides in Canada has also been going down. The rate in the NWT has remained similar before and after the mining phase. There are too little data to say if there is a link between mining and suicide rates in SLC and Yellowknife.

Teen Births

Some teen mothers may be mature enough to raise a child, while others may not be. Stress and lack of maturity may affect the well-being of both the child and parents. Teen mothers are also more likely to be single, which makes it more difficult for them to support their children and increases stress.

Graph 3



Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics[8]

In SLC, the rate of teenage births was steady in the before-mine phase. However, the rate of teenage births was still quite a bit higher than in other NWT communities, including Yellowknife. In the active-mine phase, the rate dropped quickly until 2002/2004, and continued to go down more quickly than in the rest of the NWT or Canada. However, since 2004/2006, it has been going up faster than in Canada, the rest of the NWT, and Yellowknife.

In Yellowknife, the rate of teenage births has also been going down since the active-mine phase. Except for a peak in 1998/1999, the drop in the Yellowknife rate has

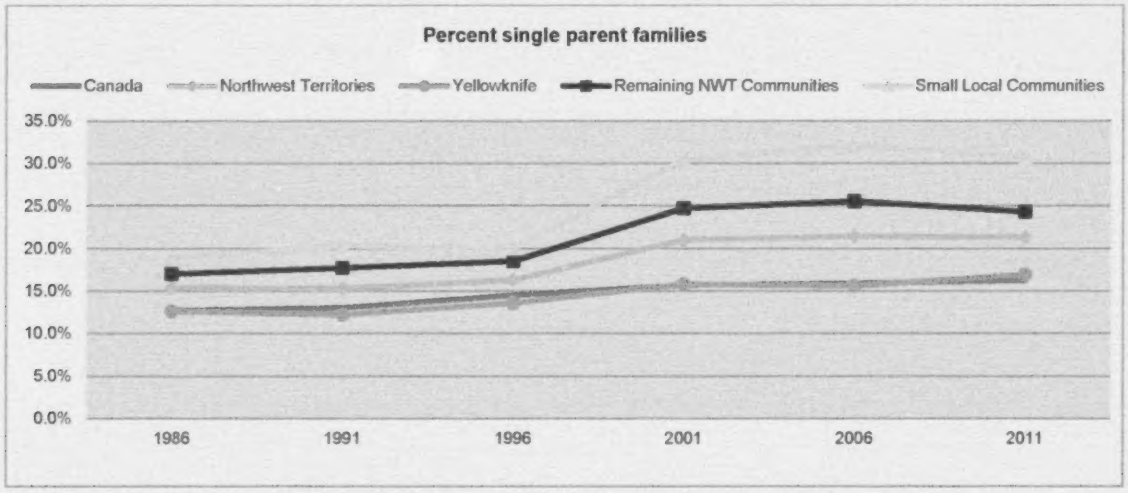
[8] Rates before 1996 are not calculated as annual population is not available.

mirrored the drop in the Canadian rate. The data does not indicate the mines have influenced the rate of teen births in Yellowknife.

Single-Parent Families

Single-parent families have lower incomes which can make providing basic needs more difficult. Single-parent families face the additional challenges, such as finding child care.

Graph 4



Source: Statistics Canada

In SLC, the rate of single-parent families had been steady before the mines, but went up quickly after the mines began operations. The rate in other small and regional communities has also gone up, but not as quickly as in SLC. The data suggests there may be a link between the rate of single-parent families in SLC and mining activity.

In Yellowknife, the trend for single-parent families has also been going up, but not as much as in SLC. These changes are much like those seen across Canada, which indicate that mines are likely to have less of an impact in Yellowknife than in the SLC.

Injuries

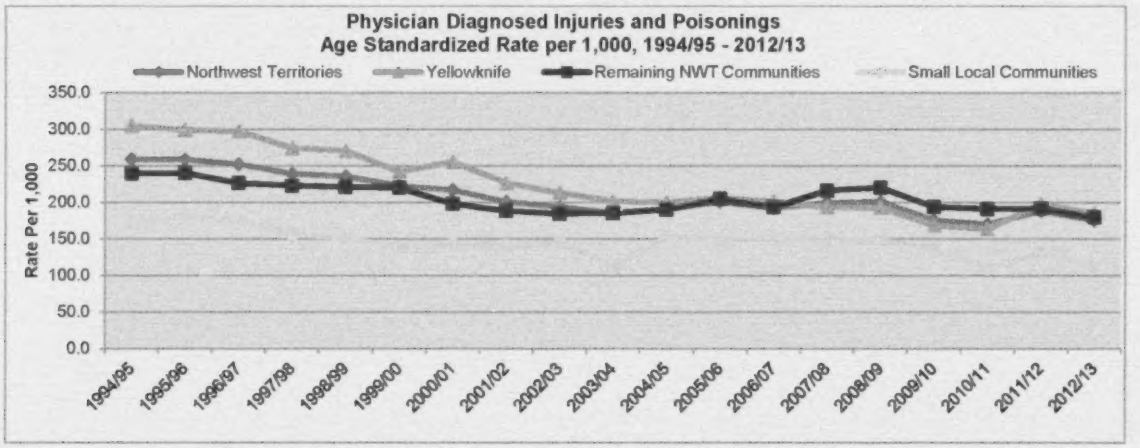
Physician and nurse-diagnosed injury indicators measure the number of people who have been injured. Injuries include broken bones, severe burns, cuts, bruises and poisonings. One person can have more than one injury per year[9].

Keeping track of injuries is indicative of more reckless actions or violence taking place. These changes can happen when a community goes through a lot of change quickly.

[9] For more information on data limitations for doctor-diagnosed injuries, see Data Tables in Appendix C.

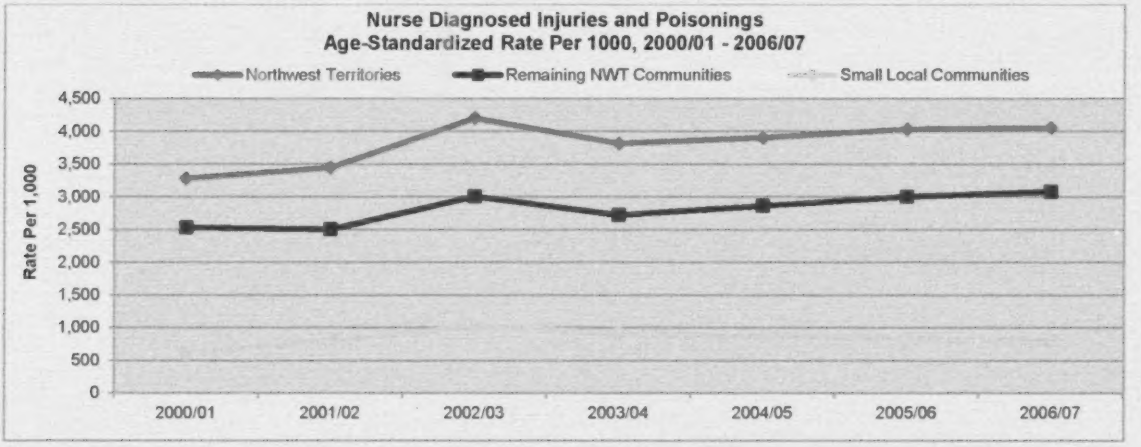
The tables below show the rate of physician and nurse-diagnosed injuries and poisonings. The rate is age-standardized injuries. This lets us look at groups of people at different ages and compare them over time. For example, one community may have more young people than another. Young people tend to have more injuries than older people[10].

Graph 5



Source: Department of Health and Social Services

Graph 6



Source: Department of Health and Social Services

[10] For more information on age-standardization, see NWT Department of Health and Social Services, *Report to the Residents of the Northwest Territories on Comparable Health and Health System Indicators, 2004*, p. 3.

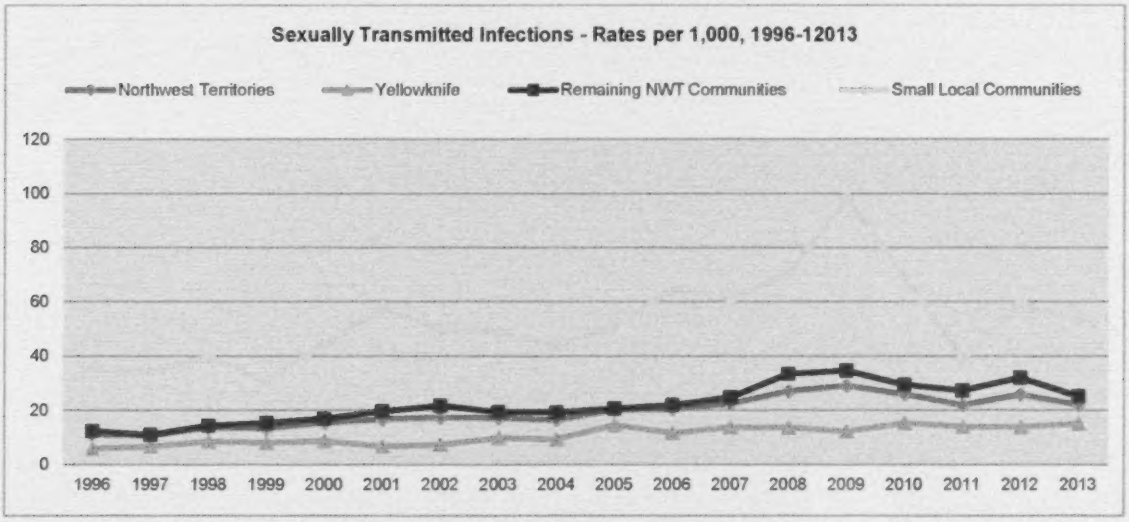
Since 1994/1995, the rate of physician-diagnosed injuries has gone down in the NWT, including Yellowknife, the remaining NWT communities and SLC. The trend of decreasing physician-diagnosed injuries has been dropping consistently since before the mines opened. The data does not suggest physician-diagnosed injuries are linked to mining activity.

Nurses see most injured people in SLC. The rate of nurse-diagnosed injuries has increased slightly since 2000/2001. However, the way nurses record injuries changed in 2000. Due to this change, injuries reported by nurses cannot be compared between the before-mine and active-mine phases.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

STI can affect people's health and well-being. Risky sexual behaviour can increase the chance of getting an STI. This report includes data on some of the most common STI[11].

Graph 7



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Communicable Disease Registry and NWT Bureau of Statistics

[11] These include Chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis. There are many other types of STIs such genital herpes, HIV/AIDS, human papillomavirus (HPV) and lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV).

In the middle of 2008, there was a syphilis outbreak in the NWT. There had been only four cases in the ten years before this outbreak in the NWT[12]. The syphilis outbreak was first seen in Calgary and Edmonton and then spread into northern Alberta[13]. It is likely that the NWT outbreak came from Alberta.

Since the active-mine phase, the number of STI in SLC has been going up. However, the STI rate in SLC was higher than other NWT communities before mining began. The STI rate has been going up across the NWT, but more quickly in the SLC. The STI rate in the SLC dropped following the 2008 outbreak and has remained below the pre-outbreak rate. Many factors influence STI rates. It is not possible to say whether STI rates are impacted by mining activity.

Until 2005, the STI rate in Yellowknife was no higher or lower than the before-mine phase. The rate has gone up more quickly than in other parts of the NWT. STI rates have also gone up in the rest of Canada. Yellowknife's STI rate remains below the NWT average. The Yellowknife STI rate does not appear to be influenced by mine activity.

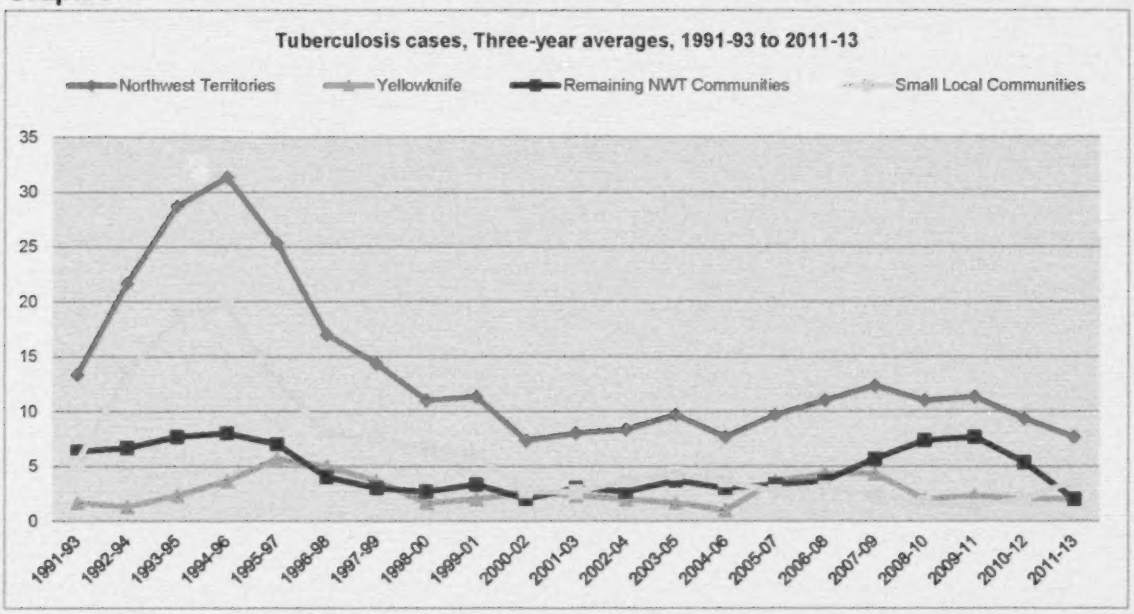
Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by bacteria that attacks the lungs but can also spread to the brain, lymph nodes and bones. Although TB can be treated with antibiotics it is still a health concern. The annual rate of new TB cases has not changed much over the last 10 years. However, outbreaks still occur in the NWT and the TB rate in the NWT is much higher than in the rest of Canada.

[12] Case numbers include congenital, infectious and non-infectious syphilis. Syphilis case numbers are from the NWT Department of Health and Social Services, NWT Communicable Disease Registry found in the following departmental publications: Syphilis Update – To Week Ending January 30, 2009 [2000-2008], Epi North Winter 1999/2000, p. 19 [1999] and Epi North, Spring 1999, p. 18 [1998].

[13] Alberta Blood-borne Pathogens and Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance Working Group, Alberta Blood-borne Pathogens and Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance Report 2008 (Edmonton, AB: Alberta Health and Wellness, 2008) ch. 10 and 11. CBC Northbeat, CBC News Transcript – Syphilis Outbreak in the NWT, September 12, 2008, 6:00 p.m.

Graph 8



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Communicable Disease Registry and NWT Bureau of Statistics

TB rates are higher in all small NWT communities compared to regional centers and Yellowknife[14]. There was a TB outbreak in the mid-1990s but the number of new cases soon went back to rates seen before the outbreak. The outbreak was in the pre-mining phase. The data does not show a relationship between mining activity and new TB cases in the SLC.

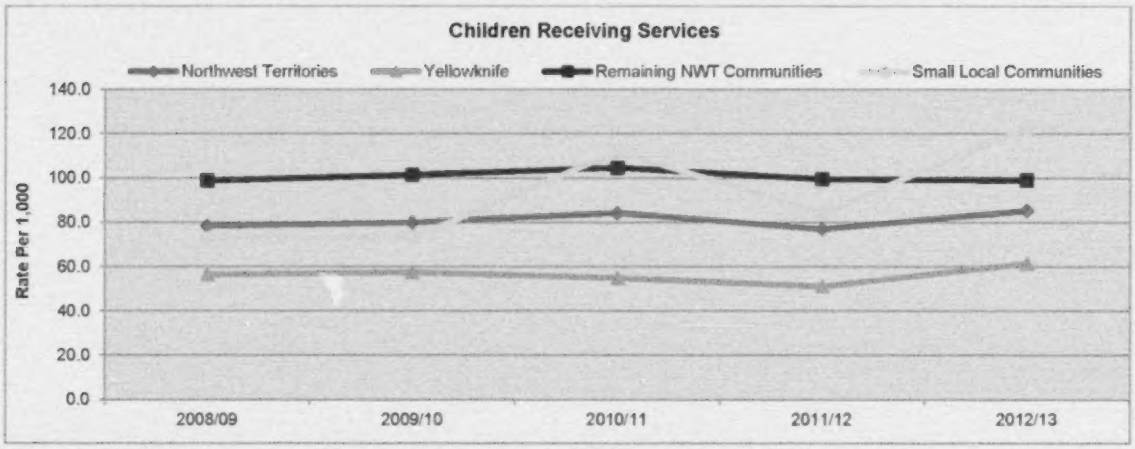
New TB cases in Yellowknife have remained consistent before and after mining. The data does not show new TB cases in Yellowknife are influenced by mining activity.

Children Receiving Services

Child welfare policy was changed in the late 1990s. In 1998, the *Child and Family Services* Act created a new choice for children at risk. Now a child welfare worker can work with the child and family in their home, and make a "plan of care" promise. The new Act lets parents get help for their children or family without giving up their parental rights. This means that rates for children receiving services from the before-mine and from the active-mine phases cannot be compared.

[14] Northwest Territories Health Status Report, NWT Department of Health and Social Services, 2010

Graph 9



Source: Department of Health and Social Services

In SLC, the number of children receiving services went up in 2010/2011, down in 2011/2012, then up again in 2012/2013. At this time there is not an established trend. SLC often see the number of children receiving services go up and down. For example, if five children from one house are receiving services in a small community, this could cause the rate for that community to go high if there are not many people in that community. At the time of publishing this report, population estimates for children were not available and 2012 estimates were used. The 2012/2013 results should be interpreted with caution.

The number of children receiving services in Yellowknife did not change much from 2008 to 2013, but has gone up slightly in the past year.

Family Violence

A study by Statistics Canada shows many factors increase family violence[15]. Factors could include unemployment, social isolation, substance abuse, mental illness, low education rates, and common-law unions. Many of these factors are common in the NWT.

[15] http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11805-eng.pdf

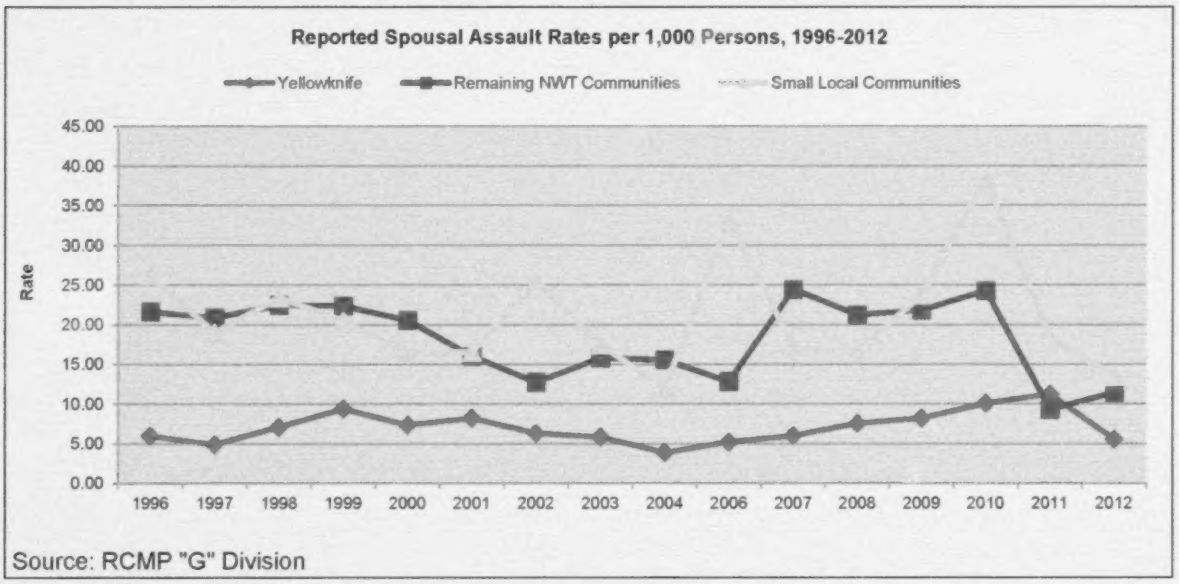
Family violence is a serious problem in the NWT. Research shows that both men and women experience and commit family violence; however, women tend to experience the result of violence more often and more severely. Getting a good picture of actual levels of family violence in the NWT or Canada is not easy. This is because:

- Violent *Criminal Code* offences are reported as spousal assault only if the victim and offender are known to be spouses; and
- Some victims do not report family violence out of fear or loyalty.

Emergency shelters are places where victims of family violence can temporarily find refuge. Shelter data shows how much a shelter in a community is used. The data sets do not show how many times any one person may have used a shelter. The data also does not tell us the home community of the women and children who use the shelter. Some communities do not have emergency shelters.

The indicators tracked in this report only show a partial picture. Police-reported spousal assaults, as well as data about shelter use and the number of applications for emergency protection orders, help give some measure of family violence in the NWT. Front line workers suggest that many victims do not use shelters.

Graph 10

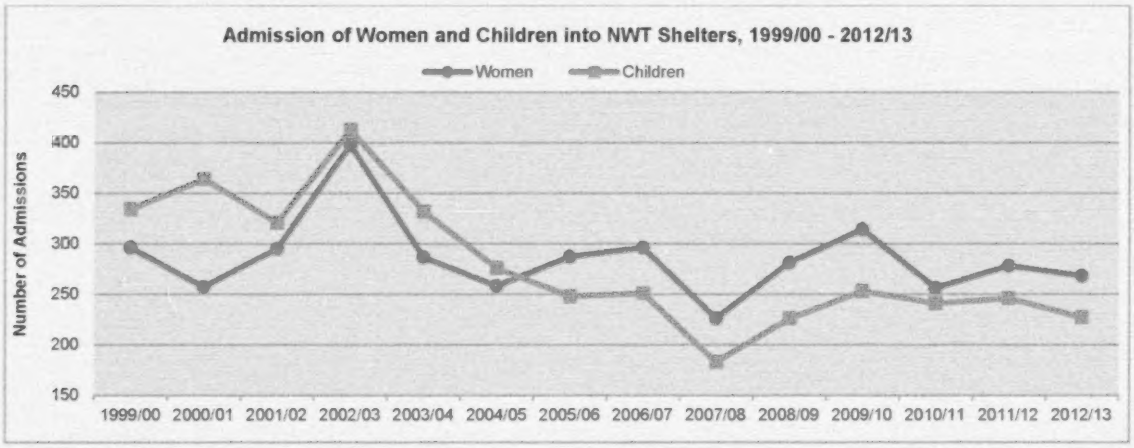


Source: RCMP "G" Division

SLC - When the mines first became operational, the rate of spousal assault was going down. Since then it has increased, particularly in the 2002, 2006, and 2010. In both 2006 and 2010 the rate of reported spousal assaults was a greater than in the before-mine phase. Mine activity may or may not be a factor in the rate of reported spousal abuse in SLC.

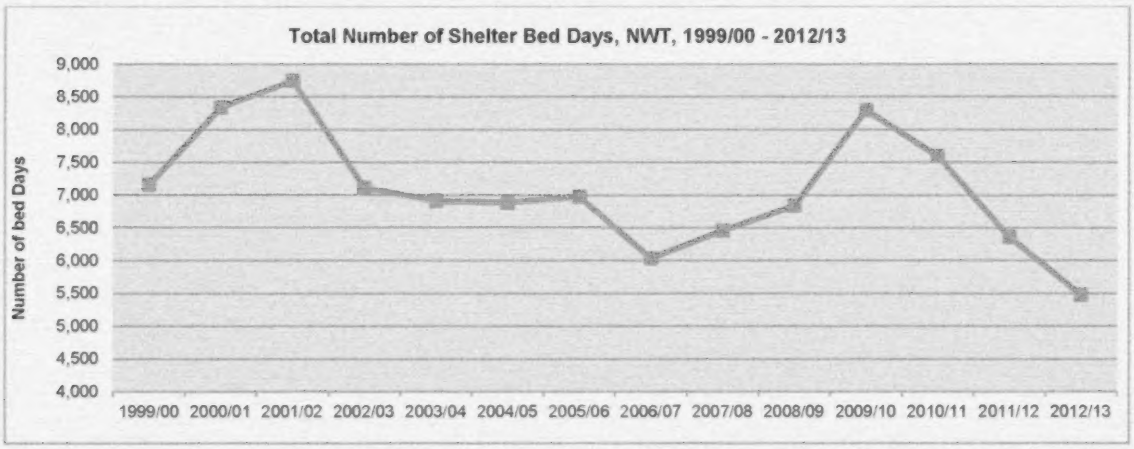
Yellowknife - The trend seems to be flat with some peaks and valleys. This could be part of a natural pattern. There is no data for the period before 1996. At this time there is no reason to conclude that mining activity is influencing the rate of spousal assault in Yellowknife.

Graph 11



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Family Violence Database

Graph 12



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Family Violence Database

The admission of women and children into NWT shelters peaked in 2002/2003, but steadily dropped in 2005/2006 and has not changed much since. Based on the number of admissions, the number of bed days gives us an idea of how many days, on average, each woman or child stayed in a shelter that year. The number of bed days went up from 2006/2007 to 2009/2010, but has continued to drop since. Before-mine and active-mine phases cannot be compared since information of the shelter was only collected from 1999 and onward.

Crime

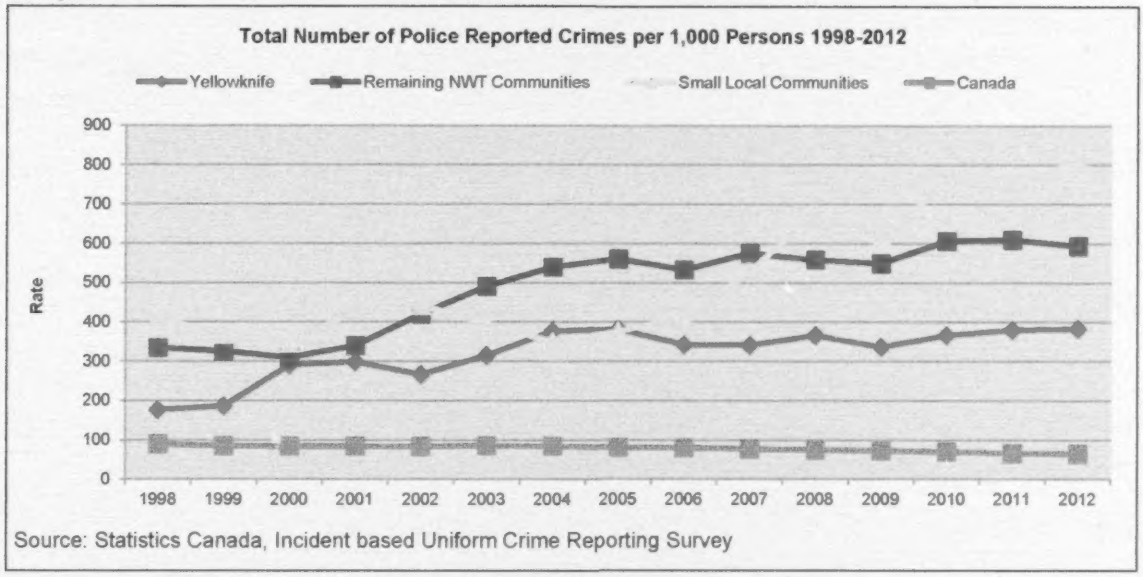
The communities of Detah, N'dilo, Gamètì and Wekweètì do not have RCMP detachments at this time. Gamètì is patrolled out of Behchokǫ̀. The others are patrolled out of Yellowknife. Whatì has its own detachment staffed by two RCMP members. In communities without RCMP detachments, criminal incidents are reported as if they occurred in the community with the detachment that provides the policing services. For example, Gamètì crimes would show as part of the Behchokǫ̀ data.

A change in the way the RCMP collects and classifies some types of crimes has affected the rates that are reported for the NWT. There was a change in Yellowknife RCMP reporting between 1999 and 2000. A similar change in RCMP reporting took place between 2000 and 2002 in the rest of the NWT. Some crimes that used to be reported as territorial offences (including *Liquor Act* offences) are now classified as Other *Criminal Code* offences (such as mischief or disturbing the peace). This change caused an increase in the rates for different reported crimes under the *Criminal Code*.

Crime rate increases in the NWT are strongly driven by Other *Criminal Code* offences. These include mischief and disturbing the peace. These tend to be linked with alcohol abuse.

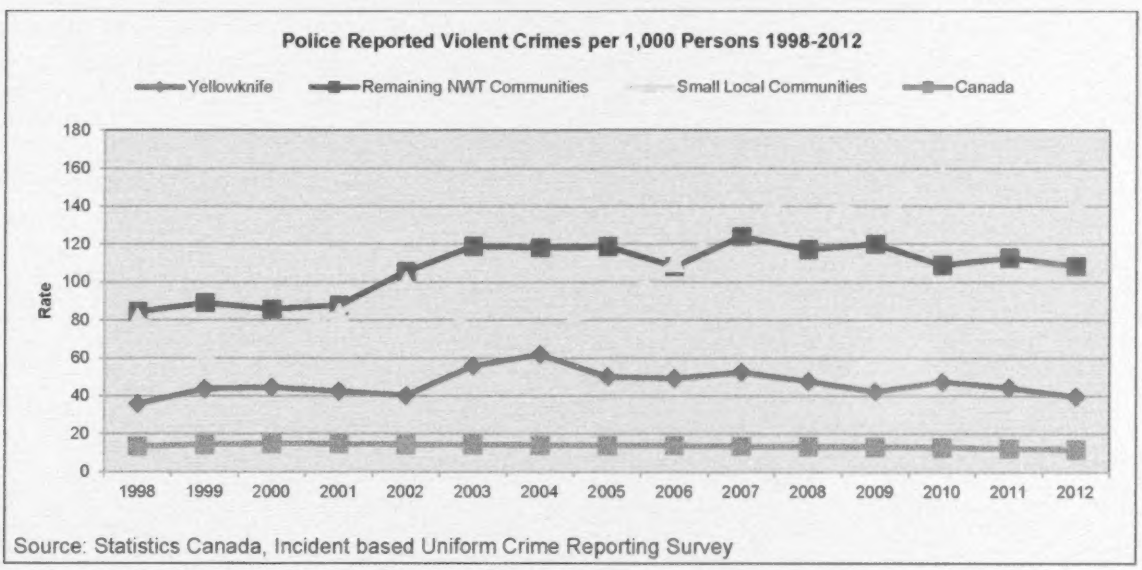
Increased crime has an impact on police services and many other parts of the justice system. More violent crime could demand more resources for policing, corrections, and victims services. These crimes can also lead to an increased need for shelters, social workers, and other community supports.

Graph 13



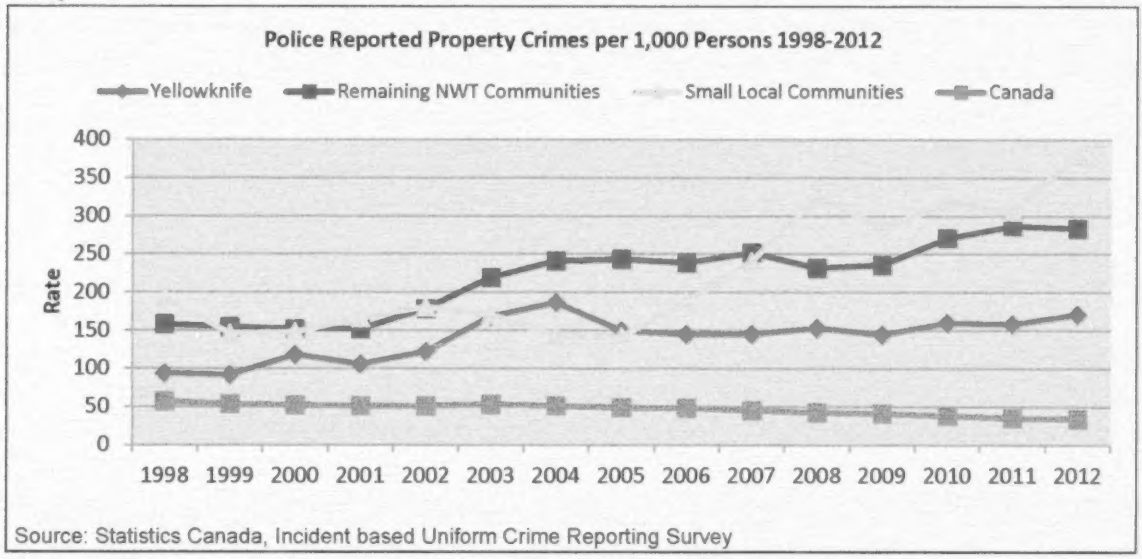
Source: Statistics Canada, Incident based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Graph 14



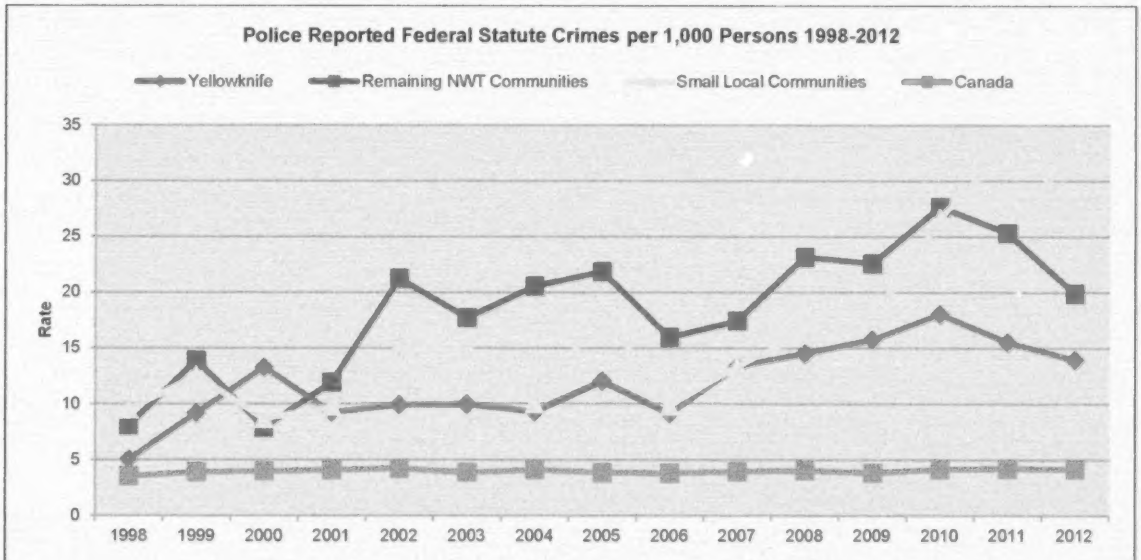
Source: Statistics Canada, Incident based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Graph 15



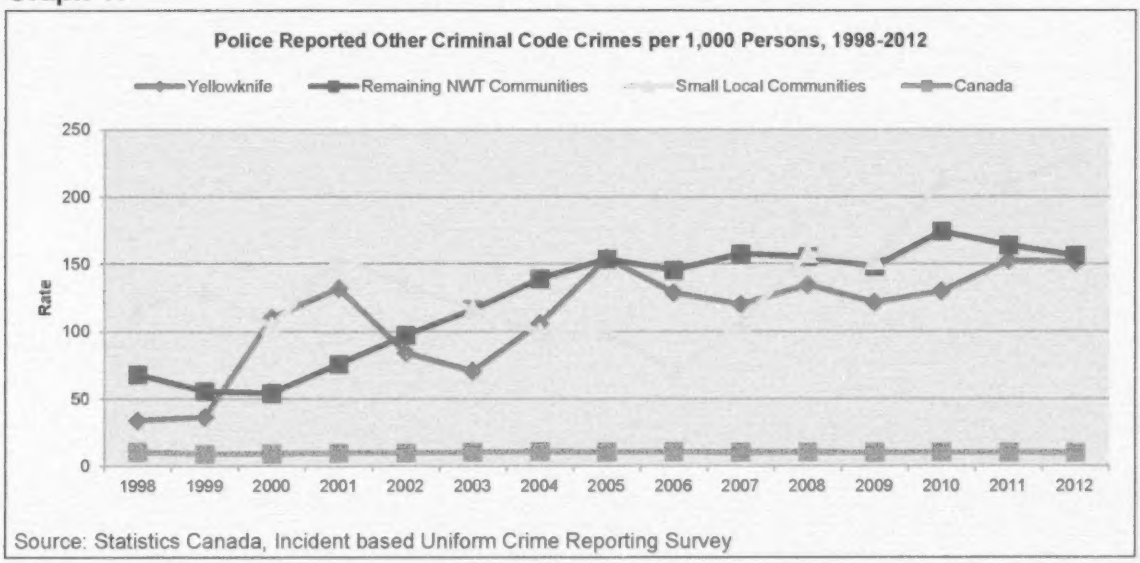
Source: Statistics Canada, Incident based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Graph 16



Source: Statistics Canada, Incident based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Graph 17



Source: Statistics Canada, Incident based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

SLC - The rate of violent crime has nearly doubled since 1998. Property crime increased dramatically between 2005 and 2008, but has since stabilized. Federal statute (drug) crime had high variability until 2006 and since then increased steadily until 2011. Between 2011 and 2012, the rate of police reported federal statute crimes decreased. Other *Criminal Code* offences were declining until 2006 and since then have been steadily increasing reaching a high in 2010.

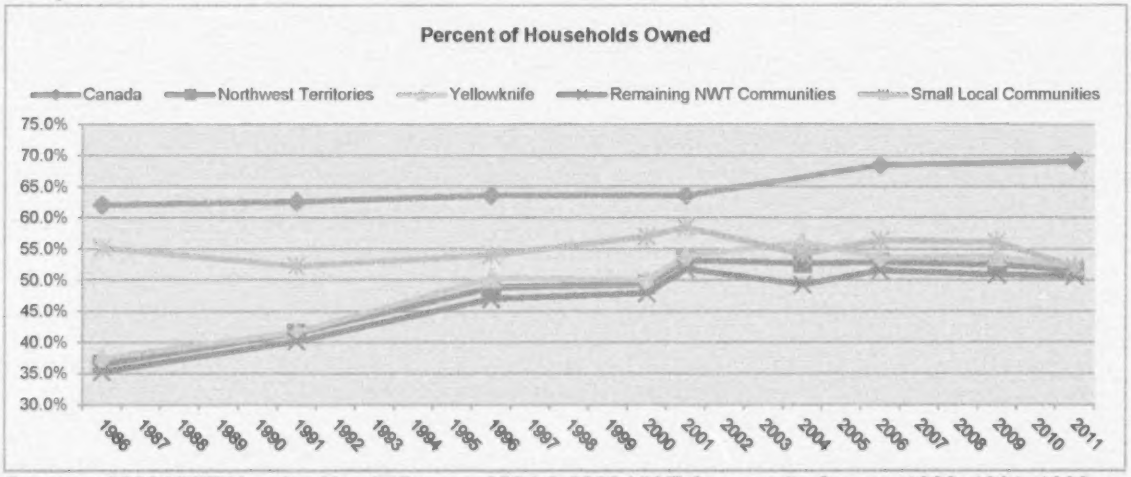
Yellowknife - Violent crime in Yellowknife is not higher or lower than it was before 1998, although there have been some fluctuations over time. Property crime has remained relatively stable, with slight decreases since 2004. Federal statute (drug) crime has been going up in the NWT while the national average has been remaining stable. The rate for other *Criminal Code* offences showed yearly variability over time.

Housing

There are a few types of housing issues that are most often linked with resource development. These include: migration of people, availability of general labour, the number of people who own a home and the number of people residing in a house. Changes in the number of rental units can also affect the housing choices that people have.

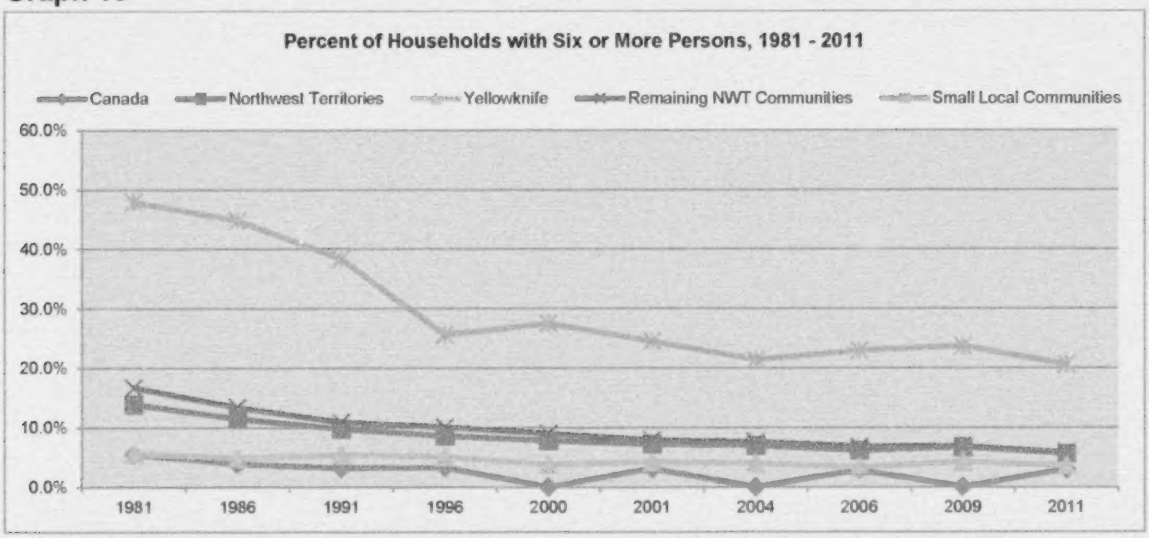
The primary national indicator for measuring the requirement for housing is core need. A household is in core need if they have an adequacy, suitability or affordability problem and do not have enough income to obtain appropriate housing. Adequacy problems refer to the condition of the dwelling, and whether it requires major repairs. Suitability refers to overcrowding (when a home does not have enough bedrooms for the size and makeup of the resident household), according to National Occupancy Standard requirements. Housing is unaffordable if the people in a household pay more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing. If a household has any of these three problems and its household income is below the Core Need Income Threshold (CNIT) that is calculated by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWTHC), then that household is in core need. The CNIT is the income needed in a particular community to own and operate a home or to rent in the private market without government assistance. The NWTHC updates the CNIT every two years to provide timely measurement of the true cost of shelter.

Graph 18



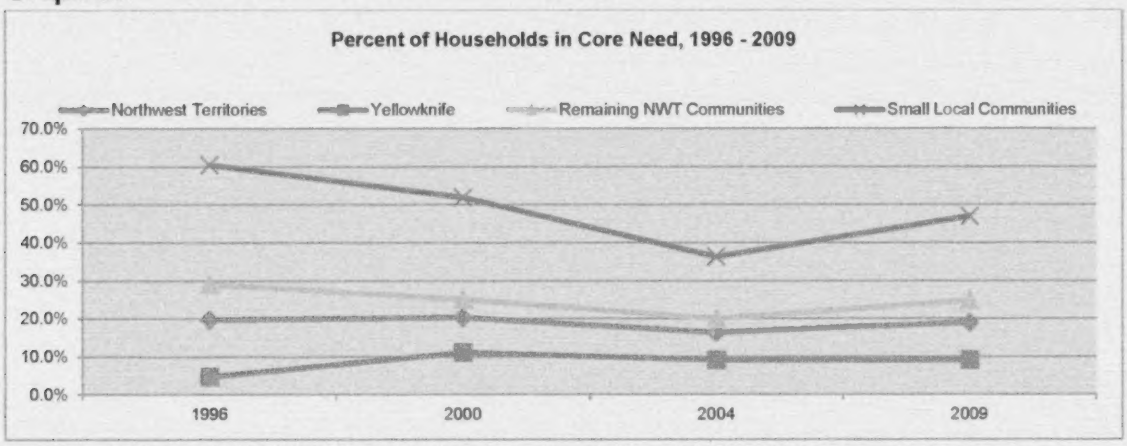
Sources: 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey; 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2011 Statistics Canada National

Graph 19



Source: Housing Needs Survey (2000); NWT Community Survey (2004, 2009); Statistics Canada Census (1986-1996, 2001, 2006)

Graph 20



Sources: 1996 and 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey

In SLC, the rate of core need fell significantly from 1996 to 2004, but has given back nearly half of those decreases to 2009. For Yellowknife, core need increased from 1996 to 2000 but has remained relatively unchanged from 2000 to 2009. Similar to SLC, the Remaining NWT Communities' core need rate decreased from 1996 to 2004, but has increased to 2009.

There was a steady increase of people owning homes in other NWT communities from 1986 to 2001 with the rate remaining relatively unchanged to 2011. Since 1986, home ownership increased in Yellowknife until 2004 and then experienced small declines to 2011. In the SLC, the homeownership pattern has had slight variations but remained somewhat constant. A larger percentage of people own homes across Canada than in Yellowknife and this increased after 2001.

Overall, the number of dwellings with more than six people residing in the home has steadily decreased across the NWT, with the most significant impact felt by the SLC. In all NWT communities, Yellowknife and Canada, the number of dwellings with more than six persons also fell.

Changes in income resulting from resource development can influence the housing market. As incomes increase, housing becomes more affordable, households have greater resources to make repairs or to obtain housing that is appropriate to their family size. Given the strong link between core need and income, the availability of mining employment opportunities and other employment from economic development is important to decreasing core need.

Statistics Canada reports indicate that the number of people employed in the resource industry dropped significantly in 2009 and onwards. This corresponds to the increase in core need that was reported in the 2009 NWT Community Survey.

Family and household structures are changing a lot across Canada, and the NWT is no exception. In the last 10 years, the number of occupied dwellings in Canada has grown faster than the number of people. Houses have fewer people living together as part of a single household. Values, family composition, what people want, what houses are ready for use and household income are all factors that help to shape the demand and supply of housing.

Changes in household incomes may also provide some explanation for shifts in homeownership levels. In general, rising income levels lead to increases in homeownership rates. Availability of government homeownership programming, access to bank financing in smaller communities and lower interest rates also have an impact on homeownership levels.

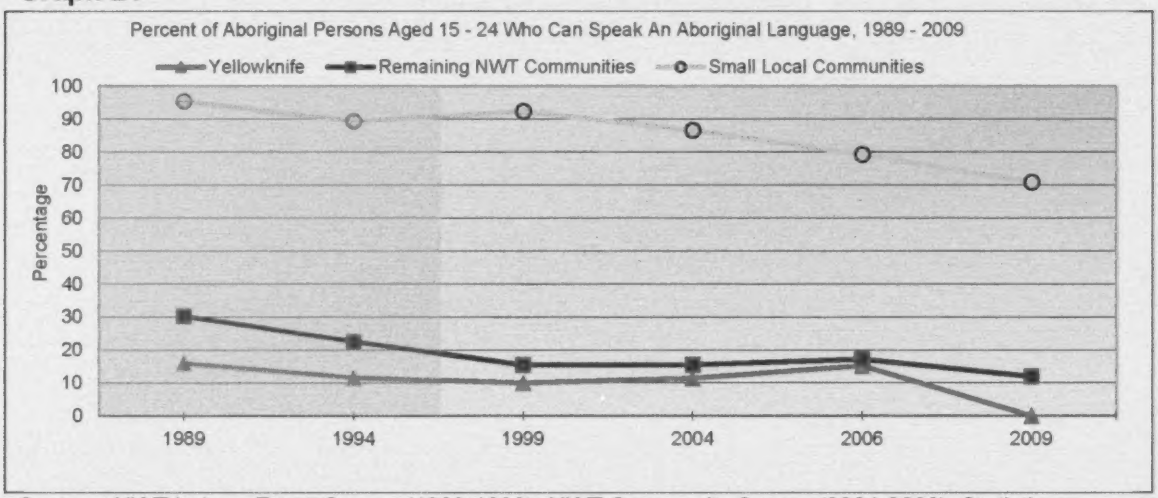
Cultural Well-Being and Traditional Economy

This report looks at two aspects of cultural well-being: The use of Aboriginal languages, and whether people carry out traditional activities.

Aboriginal mine employees are surrounded by English as they work and live on-site. This may affect the use and health of Aboriginal language in their home communities. This report looks at the percent of youth aged 15 to 24 who are able to speak an Aboriginal language. Looking at this age group will help us see whether Aboriginal language is being passed down. This is also the group whose language skills may be the most at risk from mine employment.

Traditional activities include hunting, fishing, trapping, and the harvesting and eating of traditional foods. Making crafts by using raw materials from the land is part of this. These activities help people make money and they help to pass down traditional knowledge and skills to youth.

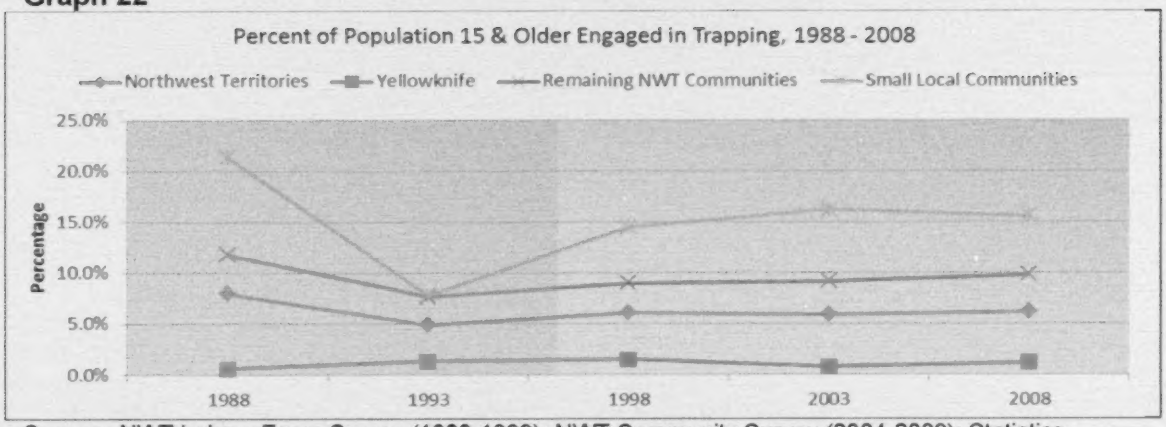
Graph 21



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989-1999); NWT Community Survey (2004-2009); Statistics Canada Census (2006)[16]

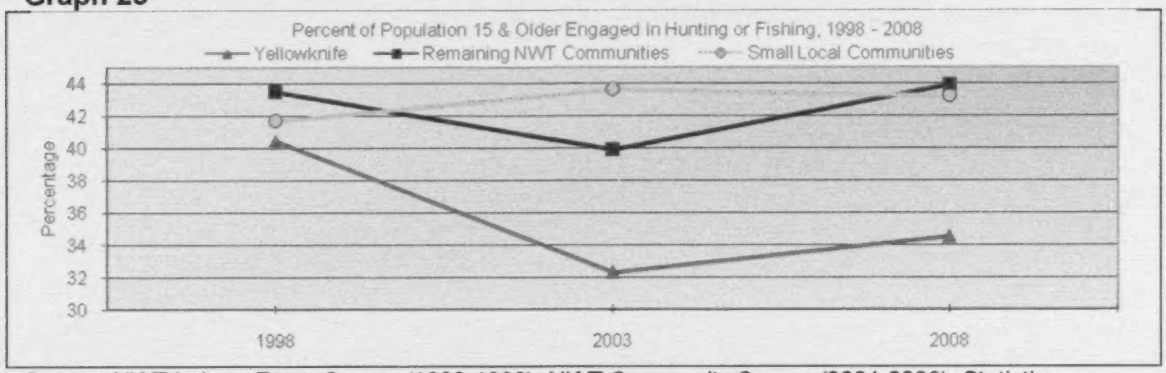
[16] The next Community Survey is scheduled for 2014, the most current data available is for 2009.

Graph 22



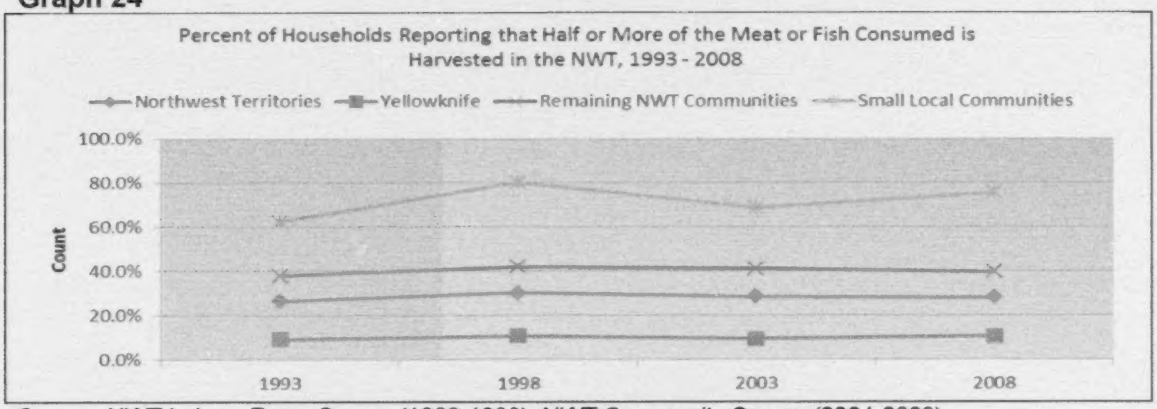
Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989-1999); NWT Community Survey (2004-2009); Statistics Canada Census (2006)

Graph 23



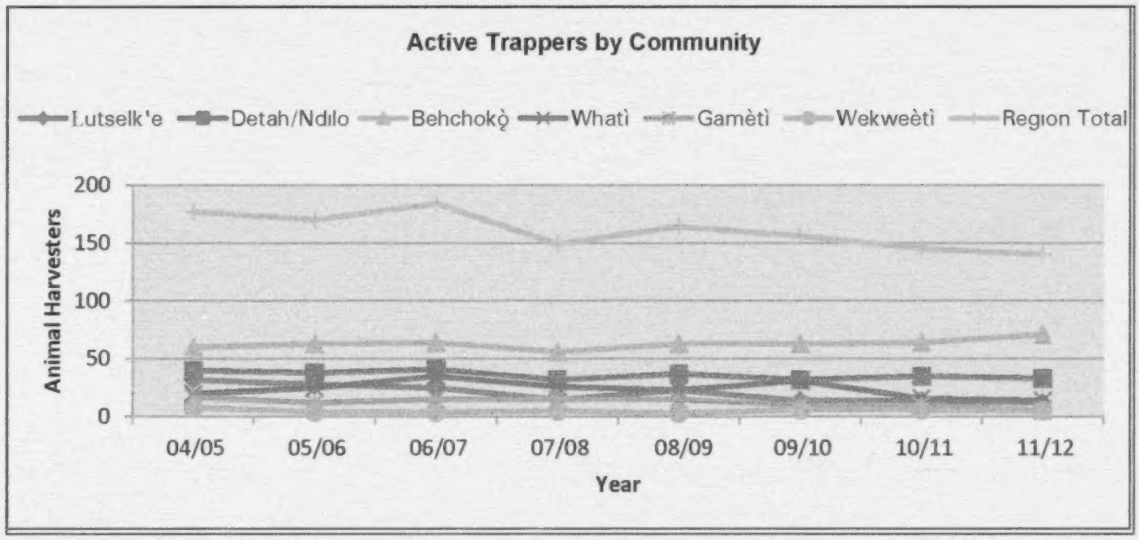
Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989-1999); NWT Community Survey (2004-2009); Statistics Canada Census (2006)

Graph 24



Source: NWT Labour Force Survey (1989-1999); NWT Community Survey (2004-2009)

Graph 25



Source: Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI) Fur Harvesters Database

SLC – Use of Aboriginal language was declining prior to the mines. Aboriginal language use is still going down, although not as quickly as in other small and regional communities. There is nothing to say the mines have influenced Aboriginal language use.

The percentage of people trapping has declined since 1998, with the exception of Behchokǫ̀. Mine employment does seem to be affecting this change, with fewer young people willing to pursue employment in the traditional economy. It is possible there is a link between jobs at the mines and having money to get out on the land during time off work (Behchokǫ̀ is an example of this trend).

Yellowknife – Language trends are the same in Yellowknife as they are in other parts of the NWT. The percent of people trapping seems the same as it was in the before-mine phase. The trends for hunting and fishing and for eating country food are the same in Yellowknife as in the rest of the NWT. None of these trends seem to be influenced by mining.

English is the major language in work places. This may mean Aboriginal languages are spoken less often. Technology has a role in when and how often English and Aboriginal languages are spoken. An increase in the use of Aboriginal languages in Yellowknife between 1999 and 2006 may be due to more Aboriginal people moving to the city from other places in the NWT.

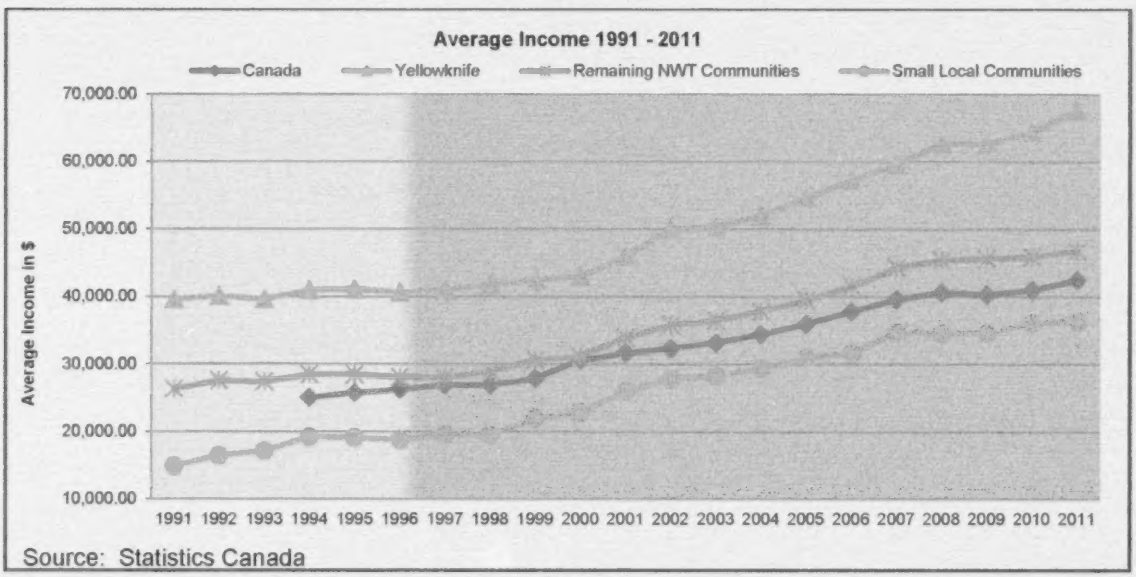
If people who have jobs at a mine are better able to buy trapping equipment, then they may trap more. They may also have more time to trap due to the mine-work rotation schedule. The GNWT has also put new programs in place to engage youth and make it easier for people to make a living from trapping.

Wages

Income data comes from federal government income tax returns. Average income will go up as people are paid more in their jobs. It will also go up if people work longer hours in a day, or if they work more weeks in a year. As wages go up, the need for income assistance payments will likely go down. This data does not take inflation into account.

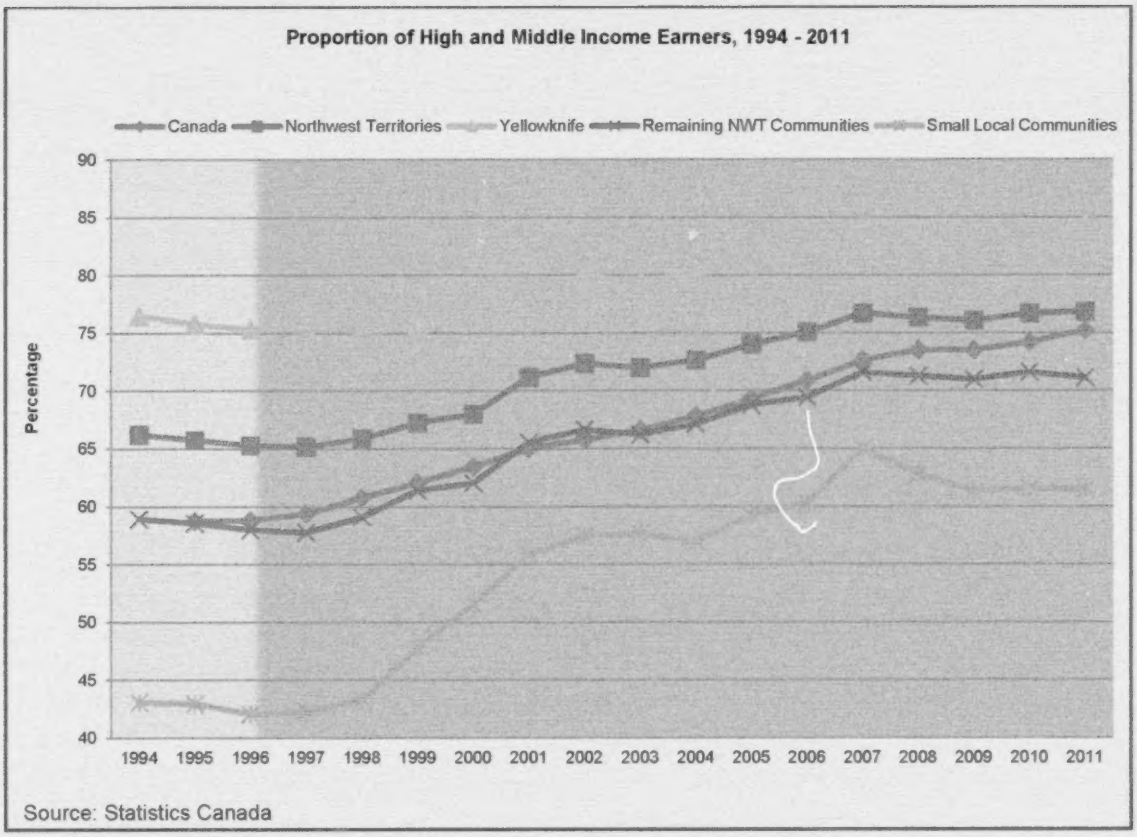
Wage disparity looks at whether mining has led to more people who are poor and more who have a good income. Comparing the portion of high and middle income earners to the whole population is a way of seeing how income is spread in communities. If these two groups are growing, it means there are fewer low income earners and that wage disparity is shrinking.

Graph 26



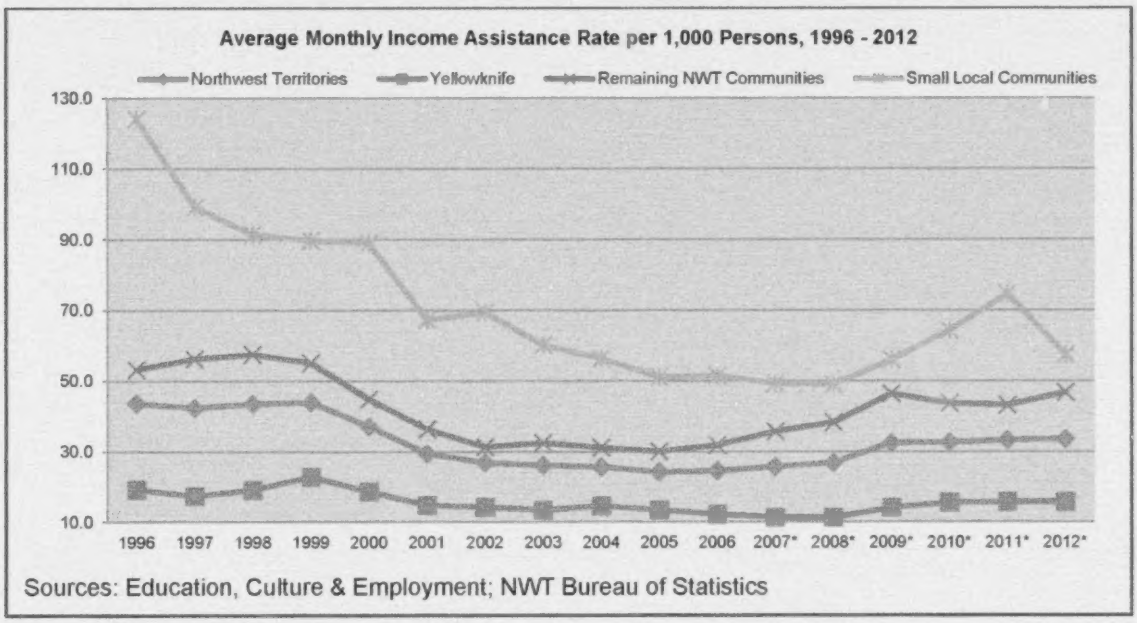
Source: Statistics Canada

Graph 27



Source: Statistics Canada

Graph 28



Sources: Education, Culture & Employment; NWT Bureau of Statistics

SLC – Average income has gone up from less than $20,000 per year in 1996 to over $36,000 per year in 2012. This is likely due to jobs at the diamond mines. Higher education levels likely have a role in this change. The portion of low wage earners in SLC has gone down since 2000 and remained relatively unchanged since 2009.

Between 2005/2006 and 2010/2011, income assistance rates increased by 25.6 percent in the NWT. These changes can primarily be attributed to Income Security Reform. Income assistance rates show a decline in 2012.

Yellowknife – The wage disparity trend for Yellowknife is flatter than the trend for other parts of the NWT.

The data shows that since 2000, average income in the NWT seems to be going up more than in other parts of Canada. The mines have not added to wage disparity.

Since 1996, the number of income assistance recipients steadily declined until 2007 when the Income Assistance Program underwent significant changes to ensure people have adequate financial resources, program and services to help them achieve self-reliance. These changes included higher benefit rates so more people qualify for the program and higher food, clothing and shelter allowances. Due to the changes caution should be used when comparing pre and post 2007 data.

Mining does not seem to have led to more equal wages among people living in Yellowknife. Yellowknife experienced an increase in new income assistance cases and expenditure in 2008 following Income Security Reform in 2007.

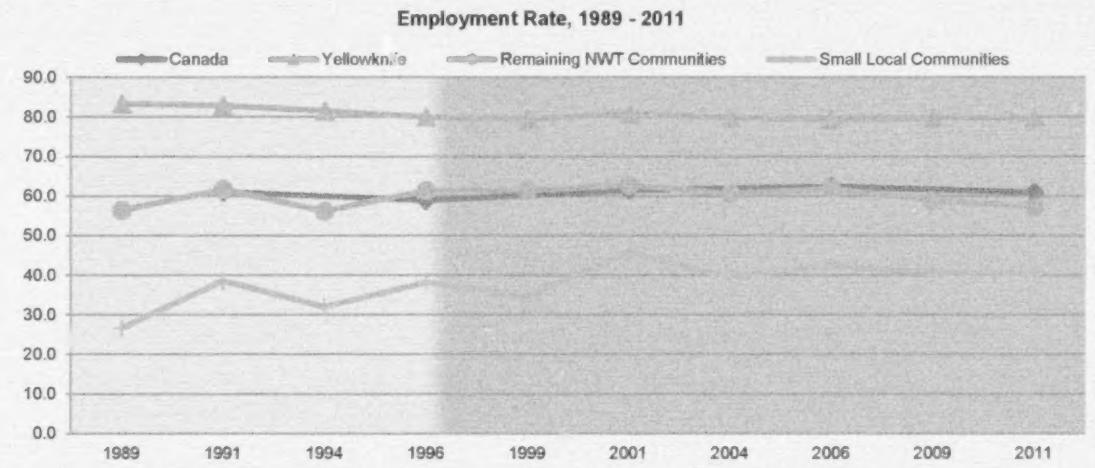
Jobs

We often look at jobs and employment using three rates. These are the

1. employment rate – the percent of people age 15 and older who have jobs;
2. unemployment rate – the percent of the labour force who are looking for work but not working; and
3. participation rate – the percent of people age 15 and older who are working or looking for work.

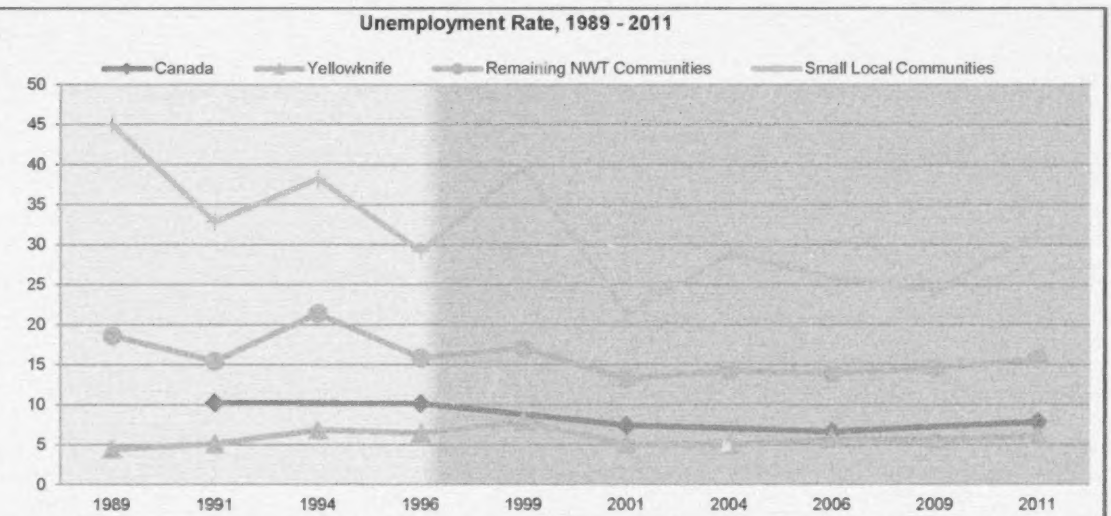
With more work at mines, employment and participation rates would be expected to go up, and the unemployment rate would go down. These rates do not tell the number of weeks or hours people work in a year.

Graph 29



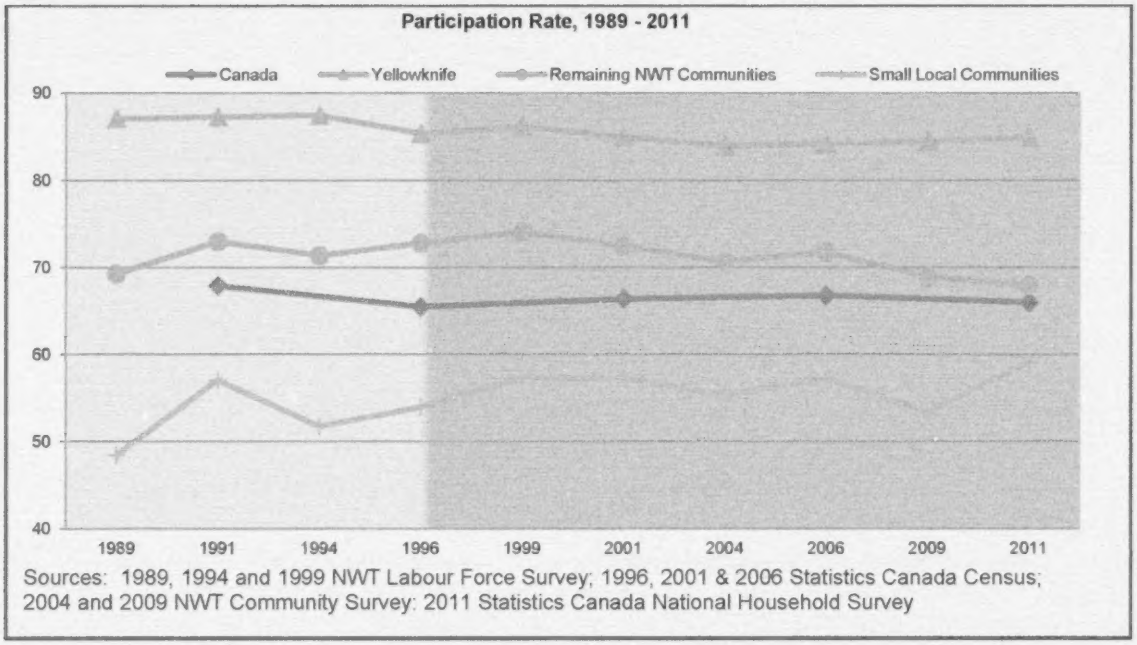
Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey: 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey

Graph 30



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey: 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey

Graph 31



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey: 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey

SLC – Employment in the SLC has been on an upward trend since 1989. Since 2004, the employment rate has been no higher or lower than the before-mine phase in 1996 although there was a peak in 2001. This data does not show us whether people are working more weeks or longer hours.

Unemployment has fluctuated since 1996 and had been declining since about 2004. However, there has been an increase in unemployment rates since 2009 but it is still below 1999 rates. This may be lingering effects of the economic downturn or a change in activity at the mines as new phases are entered. E.g. change from construction to production phases or from open pit to underground.

Labour force participation increased in 1994 and has remained on a relatively level upward trend since then. There was a slight decrease in participation rates in 2009 but since then, participation rates have continued to rise.

Yellowknife – employment has not changed much since 1989 and the trend has continued to be flat.

Unemployment rates in Yellowknife have not been considerably higher or lower since 1989, except for a peak in 1999. Unemployment in Yellowknife may not change much because people who are not working tend to move out of the city. The employment rate may also be flat due to fewer mine workers and their families choosing to live in the NWT.

Labour force participation has remained about the same since 2001. Unemployment rates can go down when more people find a job, if people stop looking for a job or, due to how the information is recorded, if there is an increase in elders or students aged 15 years and over.

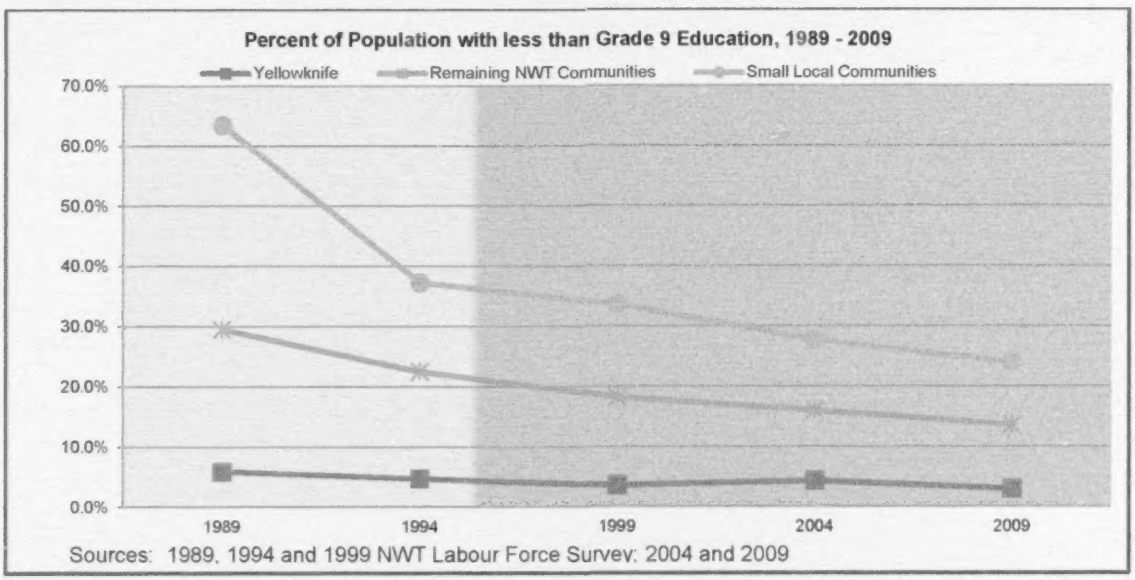
Since 1996, the three mines have collectively reported approximate employment of more than 15,000 NWT person years.

Data about jobs comes from NWT surveys and from the Statistics Canada census. These are collected at different times of the year. This explains some of the change seen from one data point to the next. The NWT Bureau of Statistics conducted a community survey between January and April 2014 and this data will be available in late 2014.

Education

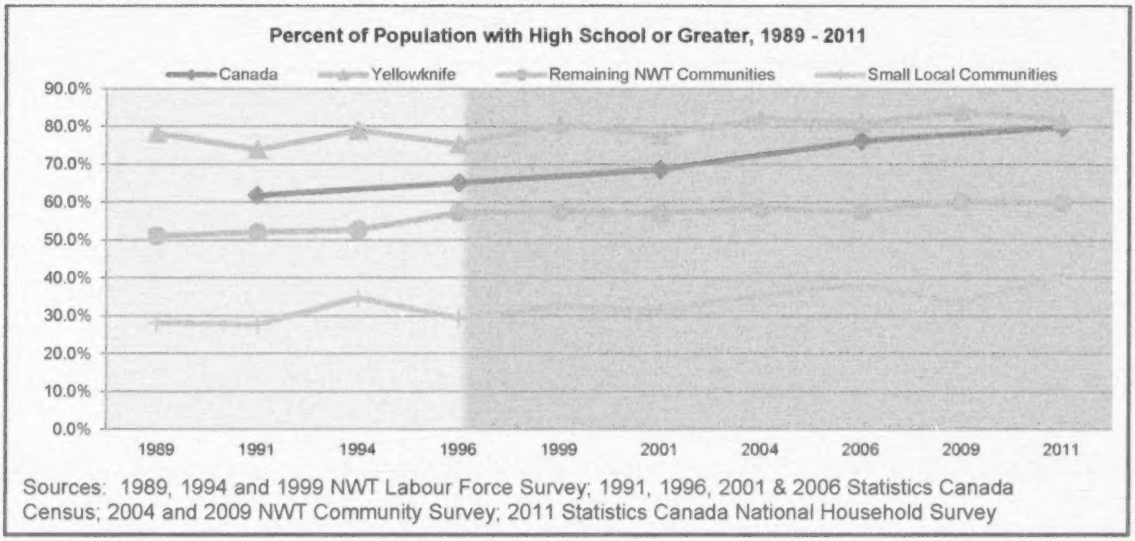
"High school completion" means people who have a high school or Grade 12 diplomas or a General Education Diploma. "Greater than high school" means people who have a trade certificate, college, diploma, or university degree. "People with less than Grade 9" counts people aged 15 and older with less than Grade 9. It also includes people who are still in Grade 9.

Graph 32



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004 and 2009

Graph 33



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1991, 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey

SLC – While there was a drop in high school completion rates in 2009, these rates rebounded in 2011, showing the greatest percentage of high school completions since data began to be compared in 1989. The percent of people with a less than Grade 9 education dropped sharply between 1989 and 1994. This coincided with the addition of high school programs in a number of small community schools. The trend has continued with more people in the small communities having at least a Grade 9 education.

The percent of people in Yellowknife with a high school or greater education has continued to rise since 1991 and continues to be slightly above the Canadian average.

Remaining Communities – Show a slow increase in the percent of people with a high school or greater education and a steady decline in the percent of people with less than Grade 9.

Grade extensions were offered in the smaller communities starting in the late 1990s. This led to an increase in the number of people completing Grade 9 and moving on to high school programs, which has resulted in more high school graduates.

There has been a consistent effort on the part of the GNWT and its partners, including the mining industry and the Mine Training Society, to help people become aware of the value of education. The mining industry in particular has done a great deal to highlight economic opportunities and the link to education through incentives for NWT residents to stay in school such as scholarships, training programs and other supports. Strong partnerships between government, industry and training providers continue to help raise education levels in the NWT.

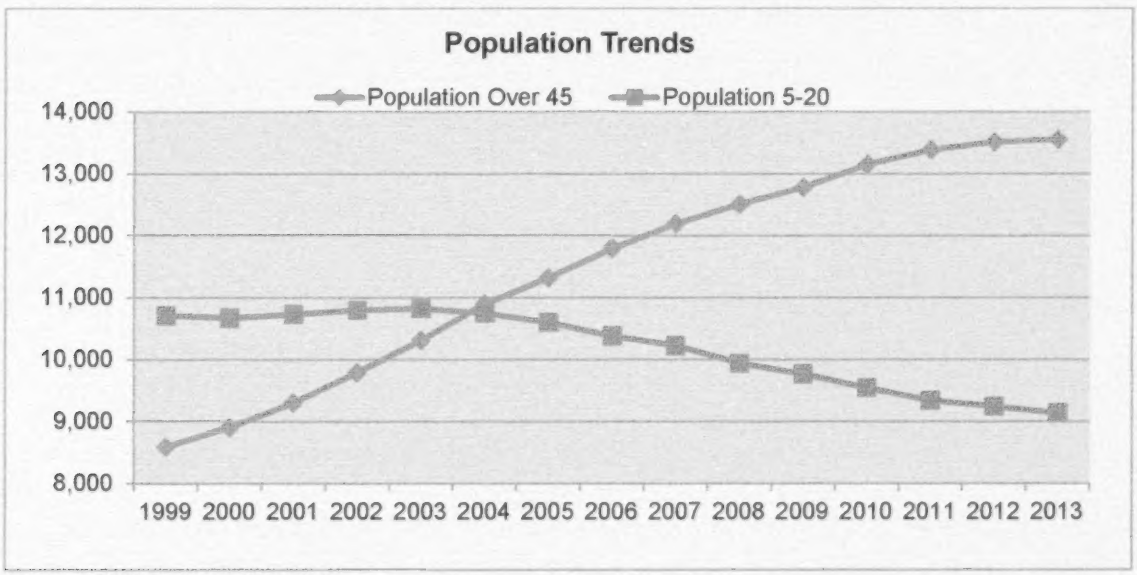
Population Trends

Aging Population

A major challenge to employment at the mines is our aging population. While the NWT overall population trend is static, there has been a significant aging in the population. In 1999, the population was significantly younger. Since then, the number of residents over 45 has grown by 4,961 residents, while the youth population (five - 20 years) declined by 1,575 over the same period.

An older NWT population could pose increased barriers to NWT residents successfully participating in the employment opportunities provided by the mining industry.

Graph 34



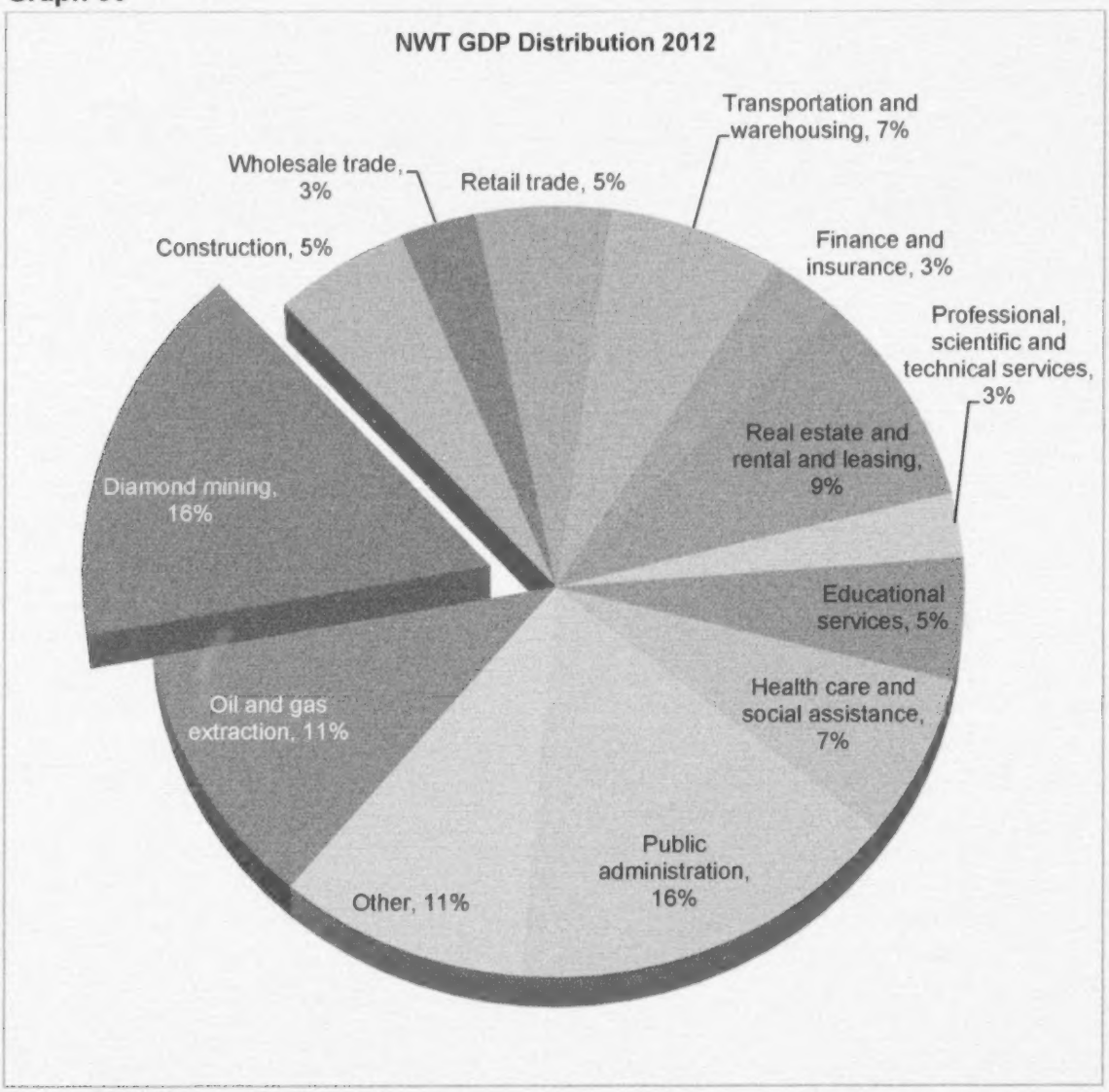
Source NWT Bureau of Statistics

Business

NWT Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

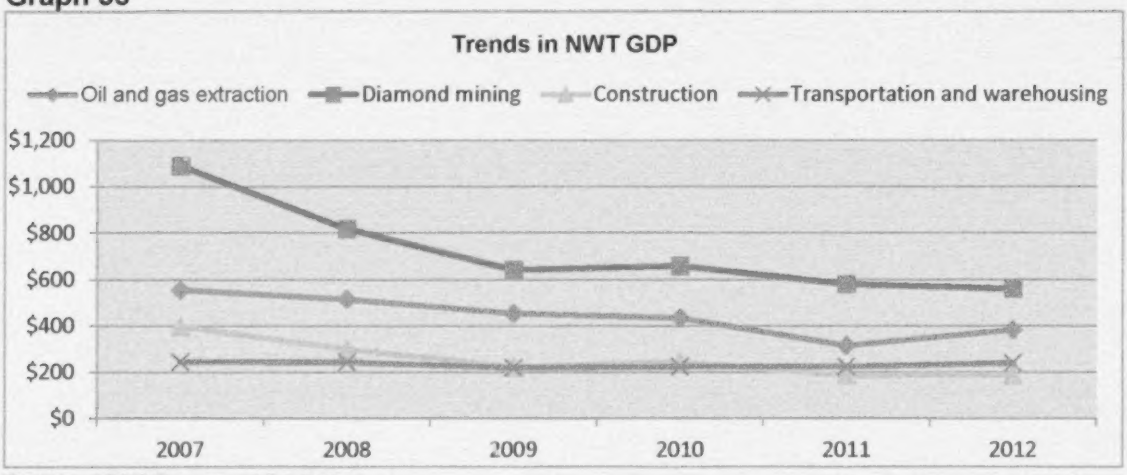
GDP is usually measured in real, or chained 2007 dollars to account for price inflation. Diamond mining's contribution to the economy has declined from 1,089 million, or $1.1 billion in 2007 to $559 million in 2012; a decline of 49 percent. The industry also supports other business sectors, notably construction and transportation, which account for a further contribution of $240 million and $188 million respectively.

Graph 35



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Graph 36



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Mineral Development Strategy (MDS)

The MDS is a partnership strategy prepared by the GNWT and the NWT and Nunavut Chamber of Mines. The development of a MDS was a stated priority of the 17th Legislative Assembly, and it was released in November 2013. The MDS is intended to complement the GNWT's comprehensive Economic Opportunities Strategy. It establishes a comprehensive plan to ensure the long-term growth of a sustainable mining industry that will create jobs and economic opportunities for the people of the NWT.

The NWT has four operating mines that have provided significant benefits to the economy, including increased GDP, employment, procurement, and value-added industries such as manufacturing. However, mineral exploration in the NWT has been decreasing and there is concern that the contribution of mineral exploration and mine operations to the NWT economy may be significantly reduced within ten to 15 years.

Public input on development of the MDS was sought through a series of engagement sessions held between February and April 2013. A three person external Expert Advisory Panel led engagement sessions with key stakeholders to gather input into what would be required for a comprehensive Strategy. This Advisory Panel released a summary of this input in June 2013, which included feedback from municipalities, industry, Aboriginal governments and organizations, regulatory boards, chambers of commerce, education/training institutions, and non-government organizations.

The advancement of a MDS is a necessary step to increase expenditures in mineral exploration and deposit appraisals, and thereby encourage the productive use of resources and lead to positive impacts on the quality of life of NWT residents, government revenues, business retention and expansion.

It is critical that the NWT continue to promote investment in minerals exploration and development because this industry, and its spin off activities, represents the most significant economic activity in the territory. This will likely remain so for the foreseeable future, and the GNWT sees the vital role it plays in establishing the conditions to encourage investment and ensure a sustainable and diversified economy.

Industry is looking to the GNWT to show definitive plans for maintaining a strong and progressive economy post-devolution, when the GNWT will have a much more significant role in managing and encouraging investment in this sector. The NWT MDS and MDS Implementation Plan will give industry and the people of the NWT a clear picture of how the GNWT intends to move forward to expand and develop economic activities in a sustainable manner.

Net Effect on Government

Many things can lead to higher government costs. Higher government costs generally result from increased demand for programs and services or changes in the price of delivering those programs and services. Demand for services can change as a result of the number of people living in the NWT, the age of those people, as well as many other social and economic trends. Demand for services can come from other users of government services as well, such as businesses or tourists visiting the NWT. Finally, government costs can rise due to changes in price of delivering programs and services, such as the price of fuel or new technology.

Mineral resource development can create demands on government programs and services including the:

- Use and resulting wear and tear on existing roads and other infrastructure;
- Need for new roads and other infrastructure;
- Need to fix social stresses caused by development and income growth;
- Need to track environmental effects; and
- Need to invest in areas such as training and helping people and communities start their own businesses. This is done so that NWT residents can get more jobs and fill the business demand around them.

The GNWT also makes strategic investments. It makes these so that the NWT can see the most benefit from development and mitigate adverse impacts. These can include making plans related to training and lowering rates of STIs, or changes to laws, such as the *Protection Against Family Violence Act* created in 2005.

Resource development also brings money to the GNWT. Diamond mines pay property, fuel, and corporate income tax. Beginning April 1, 2014, the GNWT will collect revenues associated with resource production, such as royalties; the GNWT will keep half of those revenues up to a cap, and share 25 percent of these revenues with Aboriginal governments. The diamond mines also collect payroll and personal income tax from their employees. Tax revenues the GNWT receives from the mines, their contractors and their employees is partially offset under the Territorial Formula Financing (TFF) arrangements.

Changes in population resulting from resource development can also impact the amount of revenue the GNWT receives in federal transfers. During the 2013/2014 fiscal year (April 1, 2013 – March 31, 2014), each new person living in the NWT added $30,000 to the TFF grant given to the GNWT by the federal government. This does not take into account the costs of government services for new people. Of 1,705 diamond mine employees surveyed in the 2009, 26 percent were residents who had moved to the NWT[17]. Some of these people may have moved to the NWT with a spouse and a child.

Over the 13 years from 1999/2000 to 2012/2013, the GNWT consolidated total expenditures grew at an average annual rate of 5.7 per cent. Much of the increase has been to cover the rising costs of keeping program and services at current levels.

In 2012, the diamond mines generated about $50 million in NWT corporate, fuel, and property and payroll tax. This estimate does not include personal income taxes of employees at the mines nor indirect employment (people not working for the mine directly) or taxes paid by contractors and their employees. Following offset under the TFF formula, net revenues to the GNWT from the diamond mines are estimated to have been about $31 million in 2012.

[17] 2009 NWT Survey of Mining Employees

Sustainable Development

The GNWT promotes and supports the sustainable use and development of natural resources to protect, conserve and enhance the environment of the NWT for the social and economic benefit of residents. It is important to promote resource development projects which support the achievement of economic self-reliance at the local level and maximize opportunities for local retention and investment of profits (GNWT Sustainable Development Policy). The GNWT is active in finding ways that the economic benefits from development are realized beyond the life of a resource extraction project.

Secondary Industry

NWT diamond producers have committed to providing up to ten per cent of the value of diamond production to diamond manufacturers that have been granted Approved Northwest Territories Diamond Manufacturer status. These rough diamond supply arrangements continue to support cutting and polishing in the NWT.

In 2013, the industry continued to have a diamond manufacturer in Yellowknife, Crossworks Manufacturing Limited, employing eight - 11 people. Crossworks has Approved Northwest Territories Diamond Manufacturer status and, as such, is able to access the NWT rough diamonds.

The GNWT also worked closely with a number of potential manufacturers interested in entering the NWT secondary diamond industry. This continued interest from potential manufacturers reinforces the attractiveness of the industry to the global diamond manufacturing community and the potential for further growth of this sector, which would further benefit NWT residents.

Words to Know (Glossary)

Crimes

Violent crimes – homicide, attempted murder, assault and sexual assault; other assaults; other sexual offences; abduction and robbery.

Property crimes – non-violent theft, breaking and entering, fraud and possession of stolen goods.

Federal statute crimes –drug-related offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*.

Other *Criminal Code* offences – mischief, probation or bail violations, prostitution, illegal gambling, arson.

Employment Rate

The percent of people aged 15 and older who have jobs.

Labour Force

Those people 15 years of age and older who are working or who are actively looking for work, laid off for a time and thought to return to work, or those who have made some plan to start a new job.

Participation Rate

The percent of people, 15 years of age and over, who are in the labour force.

PYLL

PYLL is found by taking away the age at which a person dies from an average life span that is 75 years of age. For instance, a person who died at age 65 would have a PYLL of ten (found by: 75 - 65 = 10). A person who died at age 20 would have a PYLL of 55 (found by: 75 - 20 = 55). The PYLL for an entire group of people is the sum of all the years of life lost by those who died before reaching the age of 75.

Single-parent Families

Single-parent families have a parent at home with no spouse or common-law partner. They also have at least one child who has never been married and who lives in the home.

Socio-economic[18]

Socio-economic impacts include social, economic, and fiscal impacts. Social impacts can be put into two groups: demographic and socio-cultural.

- **Demographic impacts**: changes in people such as how many, the number of men and women, how old everyone is, migration rates and the services needed by each group.

[18] From "UNEP EIA Training Resource Manual — EIA: Issues, Trends and Practice". R. Bisset, Annex page 8: www.ea.gov.au/assessments/eianet/unepmanual/bisset/annex.html.

- **Socio-cultural impacts**: changes in social structures, the way people organize, relationships, and in culture and value systems such as language or beliefs.
- **Economic impacts**: changes in the number of people with jobs, how much money they make and how much business is going on.
- **Fiscal impacts**: the economic consequences of development for government organizations.

Unemployed[19]

Means the number of people who, in the week prior to the survey:

1. were without work, had actively looked for work in the last four weeks and were ready to work; or
2. had been laid-off for a time and thought they would soon return to their job; or
3. had sure plans to start a new job in the next four weeks.

Unemployment Rate

The percent of the labour force that is without jobs but that is looking for work.

[19] From "1999 Labour Force Survey" - Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix A – How Indicators Are Reviewed

This section of the report describes the steps we take to analyse trends. It explains:

1. How the data is graphed;
2. How we see if a change has occurred that is something other than a normal change;
3. How we analyse whether the mines or other events may have led to that change.

Step 1

An indicator's data set is graphed for as many years as data can be found. The data has been adjusted to account for the creation of Nunavut, which became a separate territory in 1999.

Mine work on the first of the three mines started in early 1997, so any data from 1996 and before is from the "before-mine phase." If there is data from this phase it is shown on the left, as the purple-shaded side of each graph (see Figure 2 below). Any data from 1997 or later is from the "active-mine phase" and is shown on the right, blue-shaded side of each graph.

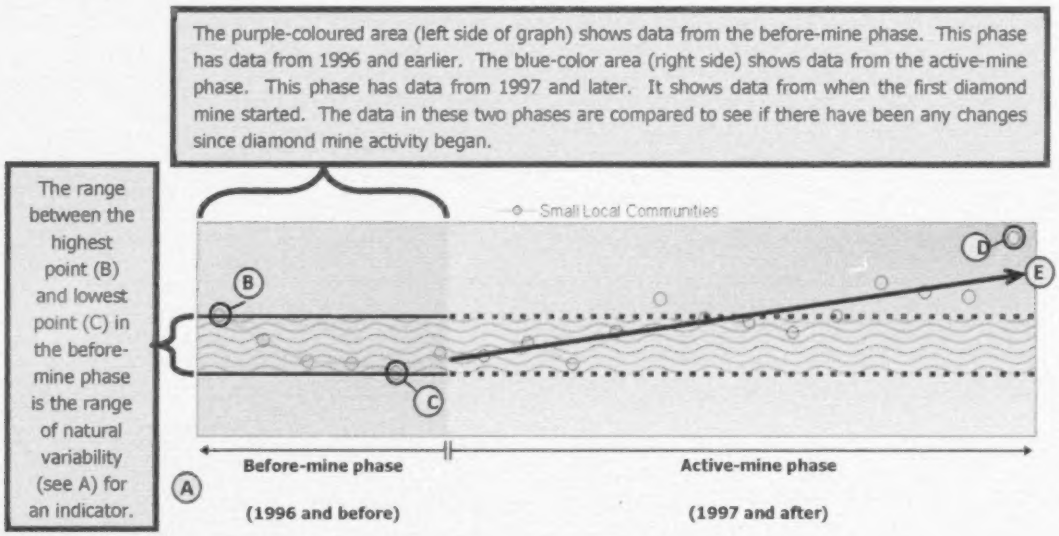

The purple-coloured area (left side of graph) shows data from the before-mine phase. This phase has data from 1996 and earlier. The blue-color area (right side) shows data from the active-mine phase. This phase has data from 1997 and later. It shows data from when the first diamond mine started. The data in these two phases are compared to see if there have been any changes since diamond mine activity began.
The range between the highest point (B) and lowest point (C) in the before-mine phase is the range of natural variability (see A) for an indicator.
Small Local Communities
B
C
D
E
A
Before-mine phase
(1996 and before)
Active-mine phase
(1997 and after)

Figure 2: A picture showing how indicator's data are graphed and looked at in this report.

Step 2

The space between the highest and lowest data points in the before-mine phase is found (shown as A in Figure 2). It will form the shape of a long rectangle going across the whole graph. The top line of this rectangle shows the highest point that was ever

seen in the before-mine phase for that indicator. The bottom line shows the lowest point that was ever seen in the before-mine phase. This is the indicator's 'range of natural variability'. In Figure 2, the 'range of natural variability' for the before-mine phase is shown carrying through into the active-mine phase as a broken line.

Indicator data often goes up or down. It can follow a natural cycle. Looking at this natural range helps us see if there have been any unusual changes in the SLC since the mines opened. It helps answer the question, 'Are we seeing anything that we did not see before the first mine began in 1997?' If highs and lows in the data since 1997 are no higher or lower than before the mines started, then it is not likely the mines have influenced the data.

Step 3

Next, the overall change in the active-mine phase for each indicator is found. This is a general line drawn along the data points (arrow-line E in Figure 2). This is a trend line and shows the direction of changes, up or down. When there are no overall changes, this trend line will be flat. In the example above, the arrow trend line (E) is showing an upward change.

Step 4

If there is a trend in the data for the SLCs or for Yellowknife, the next step is to ask if this is:

1. a new trend, or one we were already seeing before the mines;
2. a trend that we are also seeing in other parts of the NWT; or
3. similar to a trend being seen across Canada (if Canada wide data is available).

If we are seeing the same trend in SLCs or Yellowknife that we are seeing in other places, then the mines are likely not influencing the data. Changes are more likely happening because society is changing.

Step 5

If the data are showing a trend that may be influenced by mining, GNWT departments look at different information to understand who or what may be causing the trend. This includes considering what other events could explain the changes being seen. For example, changes in the way data are collected can cause a trend line to go up or down. New government policies, programs or legislation could influence a trend.

Appendix B is a table listing events that took place between 1997 and 2012 that might have influenced data for the SLCs. The table shows events for major:

- job shocks felt in the NWT;
- changes to government programs, services, policies or legislation; or,
- other social events.

Step 6

The analysis for each indicator is summarized and reported.

Appendix B - Company Predictions on Mine Activity

Below are predictions made by BHP, Diavik and De Beers about the possible impacts on the NWT from each of their projects. These statements are quoted from material submitted for the environmental assessment of each project.

COMPANY	**PREDICTED IMPACT**
COMMUNITY, FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING	
BHP	"...project employment could aggravate existing social problems by increasing stress and related alcohol abuse, by alienating people from traditional lifestyles and by increasing the pace of change in communities already having difficulty dealing with change." [I]
	"Small communities with less wage employment experience, particularly industrial employment, will be more affected by internal factors that determine their ability to handle change...even a half dozen people working directly for the project could increase total community personal income by as much as 15 percent. The impacts in these communities will be in direct relationship to a community's ability to cope with rotational employment absences and spending of new wage employment dollars." [II]
DE BEERS	De Beers noted that expansion of the wage economy into communities, through the development of the Snap Lake Diamond Project, may exacerbate certain pre-existing dysfunctional conditions in the communities. It clarified this was a reference to substance abuse, drug addiction, suicide rates, teen pregnancy, fetal alcohol effect and fetal alcohol syndrome, sexual abuse, HIV/Aids, and Hepatitis C. [III]
	"Job training programs may provide incentives to enrol in substance abuse and alcohol addiction treatment. This, in turn, may have long-lasting physical and mental health benefits to the individual being treated." [IV]
DIAVIK	"An inflow of single transient workers, and students involved in rotational employment may bring an element of instability to and affect the human health of the community." [V]
	"Increased disposable income spent on alcohol and drugs may worsen human health conditions of individuals, families and the community." [VI]
	"The Diavik Diamonds Project while offering benefits could potentially add to the complexity of human health issues in the communities." [VII]

BHP — The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) talked about indirect impacts of employment "resulting in greater family violence and family breakdown". [VIII]

"The 'at work' rotation is well below the length of time at which a measurable deterioration in worker... morale and family relationships begins (21 days)..." [IX]

DE BEERS — "Expansion of the wage economy into communities, through the development of the Snap Lake Diamond Project, may exacerbate certain pre-existing dysfunctional conditions in the communities." [X] De Beers clarified this was a reference to, among other things, teen pregnancy. [XI]

DIAVIK — "Respecting ... rotation work and associated absenteeism from home, there would likely be a period of personal and family adjustment lasting about two years. Potential effects could include additional demands on family and social services and protection services." [XII]

Single-Parent Families

BHP — "Absence from home for two weeks at a time could have an impact on marriages ... Stress caused by a number of factors – need for money, separation, suspected infidelity, are major causes of marriage breakdown. With a rotational work system, marriages are likely to experience some of the stress of separation. At the same time, the availability of jobs may relieve some financial stress." [XIII]

"... Rotational shift work ... could create marital pressure for families not used to separation. Studies indicate that 68 percent of the Canadian long distance commuters work force are married (includes non-Aboriginal people as well); however, the number of divorced employees is double that of the general public." [XIV]

DE BEERS — "...families may break up as the educated or skilled family members go elsewhere to seek employment." [XV]

"There is increased risk of marital and family breakdown associated with stop-overs in Yellowknife as some employees (mostly male) engage in extra-marital affairs." [XVI]

Children Receiving Services

BHP — In the 1995 EIS potential effects on human health resulting from identified causes included: "... an increase in social disruption with potential strain on policing and social services ..." [XVII]

DE BEERS "Wage employment for an individual may result in a decline in reliance on social services, and a corresponding improvement in family relationships." [XVIII]

"If many individuals and families are coping poorly with the adjustments, the demands for rigorous and relevant support services will increase. Such support mechanisms may include marital/relationship counselling, child care services." [XIX]

DIAVIK "Experience from previous northern projects indicates that new employees with large pay cheques tend to "blow" their money on alcohol first, taper off, and then spend more money and time on the home and family (Chenard 1979). Marriage and family problems caused by alcohol and absenteeism from home are prevalent in the younger generation and would place a short-term demand on counselling and protection services." [XX]

"There would be an initial period of adjustment for employees and families ... During the adjustment period there may be increased demand for protection services." [XXI]

Family Violence and Other Crimes

BHP There may be "negative impacts of increased income such as alcohol and drug abuse, resulting in greater family violence and family breakdown." [XXII]

"... social problems existing within the Aboriginal communities may be compounded by an increase in wages. Additional expendable income can lead to alcohol and drug abuse and intensify existing problems such as violence." [XXIII]

DE BEERS "In family situations where conflict, violence or other domestic problems are already present such issues may be exacerbated by the demands of the rotation schedule, resulting in increased social dysfunction and instability." [XXIV]

"...in families with frequent conflict between spouses, decisions concerning the use of income may exacerbate conflict. Children may also be directly affected as victims of family violence and conflict." [XXV]

DIAVIK "...income and absence due to rotational employment may result in... family conflict." [XXVI]

BHP

"If alcohol and drug abuse (and crime that results from these abuses) increase, ... additional law enforcement personnel would be required. ... if the 'fast buck' businesses converge on larger centres, particularly Yellowknife, policing agencies may have to deal with more fraud." [XXVII]

"Yellowknife is the most likely centre to experience an increase in drug trafficking. ... Since many NWT residents employed by the project will have to pass through Yellowknife on their way home, there is a possibility that readily available drugs may be purchased and carried to smaller communities." [XXVIII]

"...if alcohol consumption increases, crime (particularly assaults) could increase." [XXIX]

"... social problems existing within the Aboriginal communities may be compounded by an increase in wages. Additional expendable income can lead to alcohol and drug abuse and intensify existing problems such as violence." [XXX]

DE BEERS

"As individuals and families try to cope with the lifestyle changes imposed by the rotational work schedule, the social fabric (i.e., relationships and support systems) of communities will be affected. Community members at large may suffer from the effects of friends, extended family, or neighbours resorting to substance abuse or alcoholism when dealing with emotional issues, living in high conflict or violent home situations, or neglecting community and family responsibilities. Social capacity or stability may decrease." [XXXI]

DIAVIK

"Respecting ... rotation work and associated absenteeism from home, there would likely be a period of personal and family adjustment lasting about two years. Potential effects could include additional demands on... protection services." [XXXII]

"Employment, income, transportation and closure have the potential of affecting local protection services." [XXXIII]

Housing

BHP

"Regular income can improve the standard of living of both individuals and communities. People with regular incomes can purchase/build their own homes, relieving some of the stress on housing in many communities. They can purchase more goods ... and not only relieve stress of impoverished lifestyle, but circulate their dollars through the local economy to assist in overall improvements in the standard of living." [XXXIV]

DE BEERS "With a consistent monetary income, individuals will have a greater level of security in providing for basic material needs, such as food, housing, or clothing." [XXXV]

DIAVIK "Employment income and associated economic changes should enable residents of study area communities; [sic] particularly the smaller Dene, Métis and Inuit communities to privately purchase or rent houses." [XXXVI]

CULTURAL WELL-BEING AND TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

BHP The impact of the project on traditional Aboriginal lifestyle / culture was predicted to be negative but small. [XXXVII]

DE BEERS [for Aboriginal workers] "... impacts are primarily associated with... functioning in a pre-dominantly non-Aboriginal work environment and culture." [XXXVIII]

"The limited amount of time in the community may limit individuals' ability to pursue Aboriginal traditional activities, which impacts on individuals' lifestyle and the maintenance of a cultural identity." [XXXIX]

"The family as a whole will also be affected by the limited time available to engage in traditional activities with all family members present. This may complicate efforts to maintain cultural traditions and identity." [XL]

"It is not possible to predict with reasonable certainty whether individual and community involvement mining activities will negatively or positively impact on the subsistence economy in communities." [XLI]

DIAVIK "... the context for expression important to the survival of Aboriginal languages could change." [XLII]

"Employment at the mine site in an English only environment may pose a risk to Aboriginal languages. The presence of other Aboriginal language speakers at the mine site and the opportunity for Aboriginal workers to reside in their home communities may reduce this risk." [XLIII]

"...wage based activities may erode... Dene, Métis and Inuit culture." [XLIV]

"Out-migration from smaller Aboriginal communities affect[s] community organization and weaken[s] culture." [XLV]

"Industrial work may erode traditional harvesting practices." [XLVI]

"Possible in-migration of job seekers to Yellowknife may change... harvesting patterns... Conflicts resulting from increasing competition for land and resources may alienate traditional land users from important harvesting activities." [XLVII]

"The renewable resource economy of study area communities should benefit from the proposed Project as more harvesters would have money to purchase equipment and supplies needed for harvesting activities." [XLVIII]

NON-TRADITIONAL ECONOMY

Average Income

BHP

"Project-generated employment could increase NWT wage income by three percent per year in the construction phase and five percent per year in the operations phase assuming 1995 employment levels. Aboriginal communities and Coppermine could experience substantial increases in earned income in both the construction and operations phase." [XLIX]

"The project could also cause an increase of total earned income in these [Aboriginal] communities by over 33 percent." [L]

"Induced employment from household respending of NWT Diamonds Project direct and indirect employment dollars could generate an additional 155 jobs in the NWT. Annual income for these jobs will be approximately $5 million." [LI]

DE BEERS

"Job opportunities will largely accrue to the primary communities with the result being changes in the economic circumstance of many families of those communities as well as the communities themselves." [LII]

During construction, "Total labour income impact for the NWT is estimated at some $102 million." [LIII]

"Annual labour income impacts for the NWT in the operations phase are estimated at some $81.2 million." [LIV]

DIAVIK

"Employment and income effects associated with the proposed project are positive, long lasting, and complementary to northern and Aboriginal aspirations and needs." [LV]

"The construction phase is ... projected to increase labour income in the NWT by $182 million (all values are presented in constant 1997 dollars). ... operation of the proposed Project will also increase labour income in the local study area by $27 million..." [LVI]

Proportion of High-income Earners

BHP "In smaller communities, mine wage employment could widen the gap between 'haves' and 'have nots' in the community." [LVII]

DE BEERS "In communities where employment opportunities remain limited to those created by the Snap Lake Diamond Project, community divisions and fractions may arise between 'have' and 'have-nots', which may exacerbate other social problems in the community." [LVIII]

DIAVIK "Project workers of Aboriginal ancestry seeking residency in Yellowknife, N'dilo and Detah may be more affluent than other Aboriginal people. In small communities such as N'dilo and Detah this situation could increase the gap between the 'have' and 'have nots' resulting in stresses to interpersonal and family relationships." [LIX]

Income Assistance Cases

BHP "In the study area .... Assuming that 400 people would no longer need social assistance, this could mean a $1.4 million annual savings..." [LX]

DE BEERS "As the household income level is increased for families reliant on welfare, the family will no longer be eligible for welfare assistance." [LXI]

DIAVIK "Other benefits of the proposed Project would include ... a fall in social assistance ... payments as more NWT residents gain employment." [LXII]

Employment Rate

BHP "... the NWT Diamonds Project will have a significant impact on... communities that... fail to benefit from other major industries... While Yellowknife... will be a major beneficiary... of new jobs, the smaller First Nations communities, as well as Coppermine and Hay River, can also expect significant employment benefits." [LXIII]

DE BEERS "... the Project will create 450 construction jobs and in excess of 500 jobs in the operation of the mine facility. Job opportunities will largely accrue to the primary communities..." [LXIV]

DIAVIK "Cumulative employment and income effects associated with the proposed Project would be positive, long lasting, and complementary to northern and Aboriginal aspirations and needs and should address one of the most pressing issues in the study area communities – lack of employment and business opportunities." [LXV]

Unemployment Rate

BHP "Hiring by the project is expected to reduce unemployment in Aboriginal communities from almost 40 percent to 30 percent." [LXVI]

DE BEERS "Through the creation of direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities, it is expected that the rates of unemployment will be reduced in Yellowknife, other primary study communities and the employment catchment communities." [LXVII]

DIAVIK "The proposed Project would ... contribute to a reduction in unemployment..." [LXVIII]

Participation Rate

BHP
DE BEERS Neither BHP nor De Beers referred to the participation rate. However, statements on employment and unemployment imply the participation rate would increase.

DIAVIK "The proposed Project would ... contribute to ... an increase in participation rates." [LXIX]

Education

BHP "Employment possibilities with the NWT Diamonds Project can provide an incentive for people to stay in school, if only to attain the education level required for apprenticeship positions." [LXX]

"Government, community and Proponent sponsored 'stay in school' programs will encourage more young people to complete at least Grade 10." [LXXI]

DE BEERS "The opportunity for future wage employment may also motivate unqualified individuals to upgrade their educational level and general life skills to meet project standards for employment eligibility." [LXXII]

"It is possible too, that individuals participating in training or educational programs will inspire other family members to improve their educational level or join in various skills development programs." [LXXIII]

"The achievement of a certain level of education and skills may, in the longer run, spur demands for further education and training programs..." [LXXIV]

DIAVIK "Diavik initiatives would contribute to the development of able and skilled employees, the support and encouragement of future employees, and the reduction of employment barriers. Through proposed education and training initiatives, opportunities for all northerners would increase..." [LXXV]

Business

BHP " ... exploration activity has allowed businesses to start the expansion required to adequately service an expanded northern mining industry, and has added to the local supply of service and retail operations... Positive impacts far outweigh negative impacts in Yellowknife, since a project such as the NWT Diamonds Project is needed if Yellowknife is to continue to grow and prosper." [LXXVI]

"On the economic side, the impacts [for First Nations communities] would be positive. Increased dollars in the economy could foster the expansion of existing businesses or the start-up of new businesses, particularly in the retail and personal services area. In turn this could generate more employment and wage income." [LXXVII]

DE BEERS "If financial and human resources are spent in the community to provide basic education and skills training, but no support is provided to use these skills for local business initiatives... economic development at the community level will not occur." [LXXVIII]

"Given that the mine is a major development project, it is expected to be a catalyst for benefiting Aboriginal and northern business." [LXXIX]

DIAVIK "Tourism services and infrastructure may improve and expand, particularly in the smaller Dene, Métis and Inuit study area communities..." [LXXX]

"... initiatives could result in the expansion of existing businesses, the creation of new businesses..." [LXXXI]

"Use of the rail system to transport goods and fuel will have a positive affect... its continued use would enhance Hay River and Enterprise as northern gateway communities." [LXXXII]

"Anticipated increases in economic activity should stimulate local economies and support their development." [LXXXIII]

NET EFFECT ON GOVERNMENT

BHP "Annual costs to the federal and territorial governments due mainly to the 1,000 people moving to the NWT as a result of the NWT Diamonds Project are expected to be $4 million and $10 million, respectively.

Offsetting these costs is a potential $3 million annual savings in social assistance and subsidy payments as a result of increased employment..." [LXXXIV]

DE BEERS "If many individuals and families are coping poorly with the adjustments, the demands for rigorous and relevant support services will increase." [LXXXV]

DIAVIK "Other benefits of the proposed Project would include a reduction in government expenditures due to a fall in social assistance and unemployment payments." [LXXXVI]

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Secondary Industry

BHP "... final cleaning and sorting of rough diamonds ... is most likely to be Antwerp in Belgium." [LXXXVII]

DE BEERS During the environmental assessment of the De Beers Snap Lake Project, De Beers indicated that it would support GNWT efforts to develop a secondary industry. [LXXXVIII]

[I] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.164.
[II] Ibid, page 4.164.
[III] De Beers Response to MVEIRB Information Request No. 1.37, June 2002, page 119.
[IV] De Beers EAR, pages 5-130.
[V] Diavik SEER, page 159.
[VI] Ibid, pages 162-163.
[VII] Ibid, page 162.
[VIII] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.150.
[IX] Ibid, page 4.149.
[X] De Beers EAR, pages 5-123.
[XI] De Beers Response to MVEIRB Information Request No. 1.37, June 2002, page 119.
[XII] Diavik SEER, page 155.
[XIII] BHP 1995 EIS, pages 4.166-4.167.
[XIV] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.149.
[XV] De Beers EAR, page 5-132.
[XVI] Ibid, page 5-136.
[XVII] BHP, 1999 EAR, Part 4.7.11.3 (Socio-economic Effects on Human Health), page 4-196.
[XVIII] De Beers EAR, pages 5-26.
[XIX] Ibid, pages 5-137.
[XX] Diavik SEER, Part 7.4.5.1, Family and Social Services and Infrastructure, Effects.
[XXI] Ibid, Part 7.4.7.1, Protection and Safety Services and Infrastructure, Effects.
[XXII] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.150.
[XXIII] Ibid, page 1.46.
[XXIV] De Beers EAR, pages 5-135 – 5-136.
[XXV] Ibid, page 5-140.
[XXVI] Diavik SEER, Table 32, pages 157-158.
[XXVII] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166.
[XXVIII] Ibid, page 4.167.

[xxix] Ibid, page 4.165.
[xxx] Ibid, page 1.46.
[xxxi] De Beers EAR, pages 5-137.
[xxxii] Diavik SEER, page 155.
[xxxiii] Ibid, page 149.
[xxxiv] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.168.
[xxxv] De Beers EAR, pages 5-138.
[xxxvi] Diavik SEER, page 155.
[xxxvii] BHP 1995 EIS, Table 4.2 and Table 4.4.
[xxxviii] De Beers EAR, pages 5-127.
[xxxix] De Beers EAR, pages 5-134.
[xl] Ibid, pages 5-135.
[xli] De Beers Canada Mining Inc. Conformity Response, page 27, August 2002.
[xlii] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.5.4.1.
[xliii] Ibid, Vol. 7.5.4.1.
[xliv] Diavik SEER, Table 32, pages 157-158, 96.
[xlv] Diavik SEER, Table 32, pages 157-158, 96.
[xlvi] Ibid, Table 32, pages 157-158.
[xlvii] Ibid, page 159.
[xlviii] Ibid, page 155.
[xlix] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.111.
[l] Ibid, page 4.132.
[li] Ibid, page 4.102.
[lii] De Beers 2002 EAR, pages 5-104.
[liii] De Beers 2002 EAR, pages 5-115.
[liv] Ibid, pages 5-116.
[lv] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.1.
[lvi] Diavik 1998 SEER, Executive Summary, Predicted Impacts in the NWT.
[lvii] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.166.
[lviii] De Beers EAR, pages 5-128, Table 5.3-7.
[lix] Diavik SEER, Part 7.5.1.1.
[lx] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.183.
[lxi] De Beers EAR, pages 5-140.
[lxii] Diavik SEER, Part 7.2.7.3, Operating Phase Impacts in the Local Study Area.
[lxiii] BHP 1995 EIS, Vol. 1.
[lxiv] De Beers EAR, pages 5-104.
[lxv] Diavik SEER, Vol. 7.6.
[lxvi] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.132.
[lxvii] June 2002 MVEIRB Information Request No. 1, Response 1.27(c), page 100.
[lxviii] Diavik SEER, Part 7.3.
[lxix] Diavik SEER, Part 7.3.
[lxx] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.180.
[lxxi] Ibid, pages 4.86-4.88.
[lxxii] De Beers EAR, pages 5-129.
[lxxiii] Ibid, pages 5-131.
[lxxiv] Ibid, pages 5-133.
[lxxv] Diavik SEER, page 136.
[lxxvi] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.127.
[lxxvii] Ibid, page. 4.133.
[lxxviii] De Beers EAR, pages 5-133.
[lxxix] Ibid, pages 5-104.
[lxxx] Diavik SEER, page 156.
[lxxxi] Ibid, Vol. 7.3.9.1.
[lxxxii] Ibid, page 153.
[lxxxiii] Ibid, page 154.
[lxxxiv] BHP 1995 EIS, page 4.182.
[lxxxv] De Beers EAR, pages 5-137.
[lxxxvi] Diavik SEER, page 116.
[lxxxvii] BHP 1995 EIS, page 1.10.
[lxxxviii] MVEIRB Technical Sessions for De Beers Snap Lake Diamond Project, 2003.

Appendix C – Industrial, Social and Political Events

DATE	EVENT
October 1996	The GNWT signed an SEA with BHP Billiton for the Ekati Project.
1997	Royal Oak Mines laid off about 40 workers at Giant Mine.
	Miramar Con Mine laid off about 120 workers.
1997 to 2003	Licences were issued for oil and gas exploration. This started with the Sahtu in 1997, then Fort Liard and the Beaufort Delta Region. The size of rights issued increased as each new area was opened for exploration.
January 1997	Policy changes called "Productive Choices" took effect and changed how and to whom income assistance is given.
January 1997	Ekati Mine construction began.
December 1997	Royal Oak Mines closed Colomac Mine.
January 1998	Lupin Mine (Nunavut) entered care and maintenance status, laying off about 500 workers.
May 1998	Miramar Con Mine halted operations in labour strike.
October 1998	Ekati Mine began commercial operations.
October 1998	NWT *Child and Family Services Act* came into effect. The number of children receiving services may have increased due to this Act. The new Act created a plan of care agreement as a new way to provide services to children. Under a plan of care agreement, children could still be living in their parents' home but receive services from the Department of Health and Social Services. This was not an option under the old Act. Since the new Act came into force, parents have been more inclined to seek services for their children or family, now that they do not have to give up parental rights. Since the new Act, most of the increase in children receiving services has been from children who are living at home. Of these, most service agreements were voluntary, not court-ordered.
1999	Royal Oak Mines entered receivership. Mine transferred to AANDC.

DATE	EVENT
February 1999	BHP sorting and valuation facility opened in Yellowknife.
April 1999	Territory of Nunavut created.
June 1999	Sirius Diamonds opened a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
July 1999	Miramar's Con Mine labour strike ended and operations resumed.
October 1999	The GNWT signed an SEA with Diavik Diamond Mines for the Diavik Project.
2000	Giant Mine operations began again on a smaller scale, with less than 100 employees.
2001	A government-wide coordinated effort called Maximizing Northern Employment started. Its purpose was to build partnerships with Aboriginal governments and the private sector.
March 2000	Deton'Cho Diamonds opened a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
April 2000	Lupin Mine operations began again with a smaller workforce.
December 2000	Diavik construction began.
	Arslanian Cutting Works opened a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
Early 2002	Ekati Mine opened Koala North pit for underground mining.
2003	Tiffany & Co. opened a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife under the name Laurelton Diamonds.
January 2003	Diavik Mine started production.
April 2003	Federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act* came into effect.
August 2003	Operations suspended at Lupin Mine (Nunavut), affected about 305 employees.
November 2003	Miramar closed Con Mine.
April 2004	NWT *Youth Justice Act* came into effect.
May 2004	The GNWT signed an SEA with De Beers Canada for the Snap Lake Project.
February 2005	De Beers Canada began construction of Snap Lake Diamond Mine.

DATE	EVENT
April 2005	NWT *Protection Against Family Violence Act* came into effect.
August 2005	Tłı̨chǫ Land Claim and Self-Government Agreement effective date.
Early 2006	Ekati Mine opened Panda pit for underground mining.
May 2006	Canada Dene Diamonds closed.
2007	A new model for income assistance was created.
January 2007	The GNWT signed an SEA with Imperial Oil Resources Ventures, ConocoPhillips Canada, and Shell Canada Energy for the Mackenzie Gas Project.
October 2007	De Beers Snap Lake Mine officially opened.
Late 2007	Ekati Mine opened Koala pit for underground mining.
June 2008	De Beers Snap Lake Mine began commercial operations.
October 2008	Crossworks Manufacturing Ltd. opened a diamond processing factory in Yellowknife.
November 2008	GNWT Ministers of Education, Culture and Employment and ITI, and representatives from BHP, Diavik and De Beers signed a Memorandum of Understanding to address Northern workforce attraction and retention issues.
Late 2008	Global credit crunch and economic downturn occurred. A number of projects and contracts are postponed or cancelled. Job losses increased.
Early 2009	Global economic downturn led to reduced demand for diamonds. In response, Diavik and De Beers each planned two six-week temporary shutdowns in the summer and winter. Only the summer shutdown took place for each mine.
November 2009	Diavik announced plans to hire 150 new employees. Soon afterward, De Beers announced plans to hire 175 new employees.
December 2009	Arslanian Cutting Works and Polar Bear Diamond Factory closed.
April 2010	Responsibility for the Public Housing Rental subsidy program was transferred back to the NWTHC from the Department of Education, Culture and Employment.

DATE	EVENT
August 2011	The GNWT signed an SEA with Canadian Zinc for the Prairie Creek Project.
Late 2012	Sale of the Ekati diamond mine from BHP Billiton Canada Inc. to Dominion Diamond Mines Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Harry Winston Diamond Mines Corporation was announced, with transfer of ownership to be completed in 2013.[20]
January 2013	Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) released its Report on the proposed Fortune NICO project. The Report included a requirement for Fortune to enter into a SEA with the GNWT for the NICO project.
June 2013	The GNWT signed a SEA with De Beers Canada for the Gahcho Kue project.
July 2013	The MVEIRB released its Report for the proposed Gahcho Kue project. The Report referenced the completed SEA between De Beers and the GNWT and stated that the SEA should satisfy the need for a socio-economic follow-up program for the Gahcho Kue project.
July 2013	MVEIRB released its Report for the proposed Avalon Nechalacho project. The Report included a requirement for Avalon to enter into a SEA with the GNWT for the Nechalacho project.

[20] BHP Billiton, press release: http://www.bhpbilliton.com/home/investors/news/Pages/Articles/Sale-of-Diamonds-Business.aspx.

NWT Population Statistics

Table 1: POPULATION OF NWT communities, 1991 - 2012

	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Canada	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######	#######
Northwest Territories	38,746	41,741	41,625	40,802	40,638	40,480	40,844	41,665	42,561	43,301	43,399	43,198	43,551	43,692	43,637	43,873	44,212	43,349
Yellowknife	16,229	18,356	18,307	17,664	17,469	17,414	17,772	18,409	19,210	19,622	19,644	19,522	19,727	19,929	19,874	19,978	20,248	19,752
Nddo																		
Remaining NWT Communities	19,619	20,358	20,193	19,968	19,972	19,828	19,795	19,904	19,945	20,272	20,300	20,198	20,312	20,219	20,209	20,292	20,287	19,891
Small Local Communities	2,898	3,127	3,125	3,170	3,197	3,238	3,277	3,352	3,406	3,407	3,455	3,478	3,512	3,544	3,554	3,603	3,677	3,706
Gamèti	270	263	273	290	285	289	290	293	300	288	292	291	294	291	292	303	317	320
Lutsel K'e	303	326	327	335	352	355	358	391	392	378	352	334	326	321	312	306	298	292
Behchoko	1,617	1,764	1,755	1,759	1,755	1,765	1,785	1,819	1,870	1,882	1,943	1,977	2,003	2,037	2,056	2,083	2,146	2,174
Wekweèti	130	146	135	138	138	142	138	142	151	139	140	142	142	143	145	145	145	141
Whati	419	434	436	450	466	483	492	488	479	483	488	479	491	496	493	508	512	519
Detah	159	194	199	198	201	204	214	219	214	237	240	255	256	256	256	258	259	260

Community, Family & Individual Well-being

Individual Well-being

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL)

Table 2: Potential Years of Life Lost (<75 Years), RATE per 1,000 Persons, Three Year Average, 1996/98 - 2007/09

	1996/98	1997/99	1998/00	1999/01	2000/02	2001/03	2002/04	2003/05	2004/06	2005/07	2006/08	2007/09
Northwest Territories	68	70	73	71	68	71	69	64	62	66	73	75
Yellowknife	42	46	48	41	42	45	54	47	46	45	51	52
Remaining NWT Communities	88	91	98	99	89	94	81	82	77	85	92	95
Small Local Communities	84	75	61	54	46	58	56	46	62	69	84	86

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Notes: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
Rates are based upon 2009 population estimates.

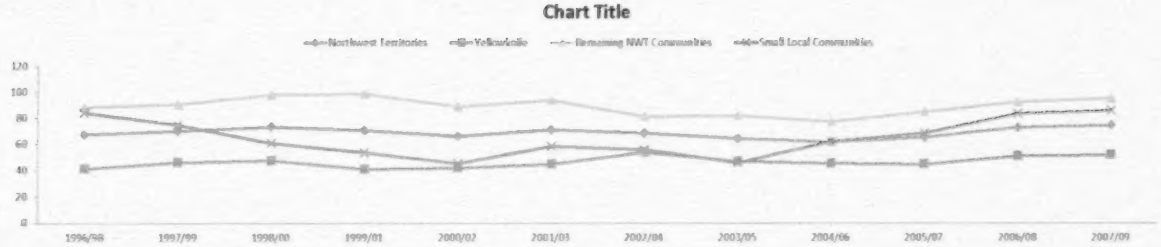


Table 2.1: Potential Years of Life Lost (<75 Years), 1991-2009

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001*	2002*	2003*	2004*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Northwest Territories	2,907	2,760	2,792	2,929	2,720	3,098	2,254	2,918	3,328	2,570	2,587	2,861	3,326	2,430	2,441	3,047	2,891	3,407	3,289
Yellowknife	838	983	563	1,040	805	751	754	737	965	797	387	1,072	1,035	961	747	960	914	1,134	1,019
Remaining NWT Communities	1,766	1,533	1,971	1,678	1,789	1,977	1,365	1,916	2,070	1,758	1,843	1,488	2,054	1,247	1,560	1,786	1,894	1,982	1,937
Small Local Communities	303	244	258	211	126	370	135	265	293	9	205	227	136	190	134	301	263	291	333

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Note: "" The sum of the community types may not add to the NWT total because of deaths in the NWT that could not be attributed to a community.

Table 2.2: Potential Years of Life Lost (<75 Years), RATE PER 1,000 Persons, 1996-2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Northwest Territories	75	55	72	83	64	64	70	78	57	57	72	68	78	77
Yellowknife	41	41	42	56	46	22	59	54	49	38	50	47	57	52
Remaining NWT Communities	99	69	98	106	90	100	78	105	60	79	91	85	101	99
Small Local Communities	122	44	86	94	3	64	70	41	57	40	89	77	84	96

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Notes: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
Rates are based upon 2009 population estimates.

Suicides

Table 5: Three Year Annual Average Number of Suicides, 1992/94 - 2007/09

	1992/94	1993/95	1994/96	1995/97	1996/98	1997/99	1998/00	1999/01	2000/02	2001/03	2002/04	2003/05	2004/06	2005/07	2006/08	2007/09
Canada	3,753.7	3,840.7	3,886.7	3,864.0	3,773.7	3,818.0	3,790.0	3,790.7	3,649.3	3,702.3	3,676.0	3,707.0	3,652.7	3622.0	3609.3	3735.3
Northwest Territories	5.0	5.7	4.0	4.7	5.7	9.3	9.7	10.0	7.7	8.7	9.7	8.3	6.7	6.0	8.0	8.7
Yellowknife	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.3	2.0	3.3	3.0
Remaining NWT Communities	2.3	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.7	7.0	6.7	7.7	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.7	2.3	3.0	3.0	4.0

Small Local Communities	0.7	0.7	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Note: "-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.

Table 5.1: Number of Suicides, 1992-2009

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Canada	3,709	3,803	3,749	3,970	3,941	3,881	3,699	4,074	3,606	3,692	3,650	3,765	3,613	3,743	3,512	3,611	3,705	3,890
Northwest Territories	2	9	4	4	4	6	7	15	7	8	8	10	11	4	5	9	10	7
Yellowknife	2	3	1	2	-	-	2	4	2	-	4	2	6	1	3	2	5	3
Remaining NWT Communities	-	5	2	2	4	6	4	11	5	7	4	7	4	3	-	6	3	3
Small Local Communities	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	2

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Note: "-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.

Table 5.2: Three Year Average NUMBER OF Suicides, Rate per 10,000 Persons, 1996/98 - 2007/09

	1996/98	1997/99	1998/00	1999/01	2000/02	2001/03	2002/04	2003/05	2004/06	2005/07	2006/08	2007/09
Canada	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Northwest Territories	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.0
Yellowknife	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.5
Remaining NWT Communities	2.3	3.5	3.3	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.6
Small Local Communities	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.9	4.7	4.7

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.
Note: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
Note: "-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.

Family & Community Well-being

Teen Births

Table 7: Three Year Average Birth Rate per 1,000, Females Between the Ages 15 and 19, 1996/1998 - 2009/2011

	1996/98	1997/99	1998/00	1999/01	2000/02	2001/03	2002/04	2003/05	2004/06	2005/07	2006/08	2007/09	2008/10	2009/11
Canada	20.8	19.7	18.6	17.4	16.1	15.2	14.4	13.8	13.5	13.6	13.9	14.2	14.0	13.6
Northwest Territories	57.8	55.9	56.3	52.9	49.9	45.4	47.2	44.8	43.7	38.6	35.8	33.7	34.3	36.7
Yellowknife	32.1	33.4	38.1	34.9	33.0	25.0	24.8	21.4	23.1	22.3	22.6	20.9	22.2	21.3
Ndilo														
Remaining NWT Communities	68.9	62.7	61.2	55.3	53.9	53.8	59.2	57.9	55.3	47.6	41.2	37.7	35.1	39.9
Small Local Communities	115.2	123.5	113.1	125.7	106.1	94.1	73.8	72.2	65.3	65.6	68.7	72.3	83.8	83.9
Detah	38.5	34.5	32.3	69.0	107.1	120.0	41.7	-	-	34.5	40.0	40.0	-	-
Gamèti	170.7	147.1	74.1	136.4	45.5	37.0	-	-	44.4	43.5	43.5	-	-	18.2
Lutsel K'e	-	47.6	125.0	212.1	146.3	130.4	66.7	119.0	125.0	100.0	69.8	23.8	51.3	40.0
Behchokǫ̀	132.0	136.0	129.0	101.9	86.0	73.0	78.2	67.7	63.4	65.5	80.1	93.8	102.6	102.0
Wekweèti	-	57.1	88.2	172.4	115.4	136.4	52.6	62.5	-	50.0	50.0	62.5	-	-
Whati	155.2	172.4	125.0	177.8	205.1	175.0	129.6	132.4	90.9	76.9	54.1	69.4	114.3	129.0

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Notes: Average Rates before 1996/98 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.
"." means data is not available.

Table 7.1: Births to Females 19 Years or Younger, 1992-2011

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Canada	24,248	23,693	23,980	23,657	21,824	19,920	19,913	18,982	17,503	16,572	15,533	14,945	14,186	14,013	14,548	15,280	15,704	15,638	14,658	13,535
Northwest Territories	107	96	101	106	86	86	82	83	84	70	72	72	86	68	73	65	56	61	65	56
Yellowknife	24	16	24	20	21	21	20	22	27	14	19	15	16	15	20	16	16	16	17	9
Ndilo																				
Remaining NWT Communities	62	64	58	63	60	45	47	46	43	38	45	46	53	43	43	36	29	34	29	37
Small Local Communities	21	16	19	23	15	20	15	15	14	18	8	11	12	9	10	13	11	11	19	10
Detah	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gamèti	-	-	1	4	4	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	0	0	0	1
Lutsel K'e	2	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	2	1	2	2	-	1	0	1	0
Behchokǫ̀	16	15	13	14	10	11	12	8	8	6	5	6	8	3	6	9	8	10	13	7
Wekweèti	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0
Whati	3	-	2	2	1	6	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	-	2	2	1	5	2

Source: Statistics Canada Vital Statistics.

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.
"." means data is not available.
* The sum of the community types may not add to the NWT total because of births in the NWT that could not be attributed to a community.

Single-parent Families

Percent of Single-parent Families, 1986 - 2011

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
Canada	12.7%	13.0%	14.5%	15.7%	15.9%	16.3%
Northwest Territories	15.4%	15.3%	16.3%	21.0%	21.4%	21.3%
Yellowknife	12.6%	12.2%	13.6%	15.8%	15.6%	16.9%
Remaining NWT Communities	17.0%	17.7%	18.5%	24.7%	25.5%	24.3%
Small Local Communities	18.8%	20.4%	20.0%	30.4%	32.1%	30.6%
Detah	-	14.3%	22.2%	20.0%	30.8%	27.3%
Gamèti	-	11.1%	0.0%	30.8%	30.8%	27.3%
Lutsel K'e	27.3%	33.3%	21.4%	35.7%	29.4%	31.3%
Behchokǫ̀	22.9%	18.5%	17.9%	29.2%	31.5%	33.0%
Wekweètì	-	25.0%	33.3%	33.3%	42.9%	14.3%
Whatì	18.2%	25.0%	18.8%	35.0%	34.8%	29.2%

Source: Statistics Canada
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed

Number of Single-parent Families, 1986 - 2011

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
Canada	853,640	954,710	########	########	########	########
Northwest Territories	1,210	1,305	1,580	2,035	2,325	2,330
Yellowknife	365	455	605	705	790	865
Remaining NWT Communities	765	750	865	1,130	1,285	1,220
Small Local Communities	80	100	110	200	260	245
Detah	-	5	10	10	20	15
Gamèti	-	5	0	20	20	15
Lutsel K'e	15	20	15	25	25	25
Behchokǫ̀	55	50	60	105	140	150
Wekweètì	-	5	10	10	15	5
Whatì	10	15	15	35	40	35

Source: Statistics Canada
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed

Percent of Children in Low Income Families, 1997 - 2011

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Canada	22.8%	21.7%	21.6%	22.3%	21.4%	22.6%	22.1%	22.6%	20.7%	19.6%	19.5%	19.7%	19.8%	18.9%	19.2%
Northwest Territories	24.5%	23.3%	23.9%	24.2%	20.3%	23.0%	21.5%	23.2%	20.7%	20.7%	21.2%	22.6%	22.2%	22.0%	23.0%
Yellowknife	16.5%	15.0%	17.1%	16.8%	12.2%	14.6%	14.7%	14.5%	14.4%	13.7%	13.9%	15.2%	14.9%	14.7%	14.7%
Remaining NWT Communities	26.7%	26.3%	28.2%	29.9%	25.5%	27.9%	25.4%	27.7%	24.1%	24.2%	24.8%	26.8%	26.4%	25.7%	27.1%
Small Local Communities	27.9%	29.1%	27.0%	22.5%	25.2%	30.5%	27.3%	32.1%	27.5%	30.5%	32.2%	31.1%	30.5%	32.8%	35.8%

Source: Statistics Canada
Notes: Low income is based on after-tax income.

Percent of Children IN Single-parent FAMILIES WHO ARE IN LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, 1997 - 2011

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Canada	53.9%	52.2%	51.5%	50.2%	49.9%	51.2%	49.5%	50.4%	50.1%	45.7%	46.3%	46.3%	46.3%	44.4%	45.9%
Northwest Territories	51.1%	47.8%	47.2%	46.5%	44.0%	48.9%	44.0%	48.7%	45.8%	45.1%	45.5%	45.5%	48.6%	47.5%	51.1%
Yellowknife	43.5%	38.4%	40.8%	39.2%	33.9%	39.7%	37.2%	38.1%	41.0%	36.8%	37.8%	37.8%	39.6%	41.2%	41.8%
Ndilo															
Remaining NWT Communities	55.1%	50.8%	49.3%	52.4%	48.6%	52.4%	46.5%	48.1%	46.8%	47.4%	47.8%	47.8%	52.0%	49.1%	54.8%
Small Local Communities	54.8%	59.0%	58.1%	38.6%	48.9%	57.1%	50.0%	57.1%	54.5%	57.5%	55.3%	55.3%	56.1%	55.6%	58.7%
Detah															
Gamèti	-	-	-	-	66.7%	66.7%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lutsel K'e	-	50.0%	60.0%	-	28.6%	37.5%	33.3%	55.6%	55.6%	57.1%	57.1%	57.1%	66.7%	57.1%	66.7%
Behchokǫ̀	63.6%	64.0%	55.6%	46.7%	50.0%	63.3%	53.3%	62.5%	56.7%	63.0%	61.3%	61.3%	63.0%	60.0%	64.5%
Wekweètì															
Whatì	60.0%	66.7%	71.4%	50.0%	57.1%	50.0%	42.9%	37.5%	40.0%	33.3%	50.0%	50.0%	40.0%	50.0%	50.0%

Source: Statistics Canada
Notes: "." means data is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.
Low income is based on after-tax income.

Nurse Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings, 2000/01 to 2006/07

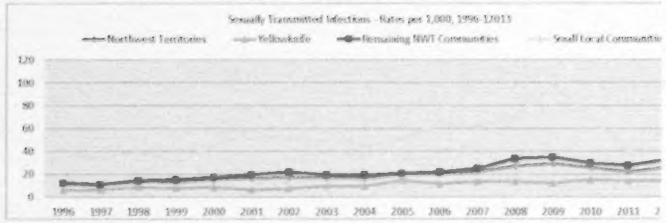
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Northwest Territories	3,278	3,445	4,200	3,814	3,903	4,031	4,052
Yellowknife (data not available)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Remaining NWT Communities	2,528	2,500	3,005	2,721	2,861	3,001	3,077
Small Local Communities	607	788	1,024	910	871	835	791
Gameti	68	81	86	67	71	62	60
Lutsel K'e	121	97	153	156	122	85	127
Behchoko	235	433	580	516	510	545	450
Wekweti	16	17	24	23	25	24	22
Wha Ti	167	160	181	148	143	119	132

Notes:

"*" means data unavailable.
These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
Yellowknife residents (including N'Dilo and Dettah) are not reported separately as they are generally diagnosed at Stanton's emergency department (by physicians).
Remaining NWT communities excludes residents of communities served by local physicians, usually at hospitals (Hay River, Hay River Reserve, Enterprise, Fort Smith and Inuvik). However, these residents are included in the NWT total.
Northwest Territories total includes nurse diagnosed injuries for all communities.
A new community health information system was implemented as of April 1, 2000, previous data are unacomparable due to changes in data collection.

Numbers primarily include nurse diagnosed injuries and poisonings at Health Centres.
Some individuals may be diagnosed more than once for the same injury or poisoning.

Communicable Diseases



Sexually Transmitted Infections - Rates per 1,000, 1996 - 2013

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Northwest Territories	11	11	14	13	15	17	17	17	16	20	20	22	27	29	26	22	26	22
Yellowknife	6	7	9	8	9	7	7	10	9	15	12	14	14	12	15	14	14	15
Remaining NWT Communities	12	11	14	15	17	20	22	19	19	21	22	25	33	35	29	27	32	25
Small Local Communities	35	34	40	31	44	58	50	49	44	51	65	61	71	98	69	39	59	53

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Communicable Disease Registry and NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: "-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed.
These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
Numbers for 2003 to 2009 are based on community of treatment.
N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.
Sexually Transmitted Infections include: Chlamydia and Gonorrhea.

Sexually Transmitted Infections - Cases, 1991 - 2013

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Northwest Territories	631	499	445	465	421	463	442	555	539	621	683	722	730	712	871	880	974	1168	1255	1125	961	1105	961
Yellowknife	169	109	112	88	87	109	122	152	142	152	119	135	190	185	290	230	273	274	246	309	286	277	295
Remaining NWT Communities	314	270	238	283	251	251	220	285	305	334	387	431	384	387	417	441	502	662	685	584	542	624	505
Small Local Communities	148	120	95	94	83	103	100	118	92	135	177	156	156	140	164	209	199	232	324	232	133	204	161

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Communicable Disease Registry.
Notes: "-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed.
These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
Numbers for 2003 to 2009 are based on community of treatment.
N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.
Sexually Transmitted Infections include: Chlamydia and Gonorrhea.

Sexually Transmitted Infections - Cases - Age 15 to 24, 1991 - 2013

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Northwest Territories	424	324	304	313	283	271	260	341	335	382	454	476	477	455	559	553	593	679	739	646	569	670	589
Yellowknife	116	67	68	52	66	60	62	94	86	90	59	81	115	104	181	124	145	119	133	167	149	146	181
Remaining NWT Communities	208	174	154	193	168	147	141	183	186	207	274	292	249	255	271	292	334	431	430	348	350	414	375
Small Local Communities	100	83	82	68	49	64	57	64	63	85	121	103	113	96	107	137	114	129	176	131	70	110	33

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *Communicable Disease Registry*.
Notes: "-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed.
These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
Numbers for 2003 to 2009 are based on community of treatment.
N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.
Sexually Transmitted Infections include: Chlamydia and Gonorrhea.

Sexually Transmitted Infections - Rates per 1,000 - Age 15 to 24, 1996 - 2013

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Northwest Territories	42	41	55	54	61	72	73	70	65	79	78	83	94	102	89	77	95	81
Yellowknife	22	22	35	32	34	22	28	37	32	56	39	46	38	42	53	47	49	58
Remaining NWT Communities	48	48	63	62	69	89	95	80	79	83	87	97	123	123	99	98	119	103
Small Local Communities	112	104	113	115	153	217	179	199	169	193	240	198	206	282	210	109	176	53

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *Communicable Disease Registry* and NWT Bureau of Statistics.
Notes: "-" means data, where cell values are less than five, have been suppressed.
These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
Numbers for 2003 to 2009 are based on community of treatment.
N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.
Sexually Transmitted Infections include: Chlamydia and Gonorrhea.

Tuberculosis - Cases, Three-year Averages, 1991-93 to 2010-13																						
	1991-93	1992-94	1993-95	1994-96	1995-97	1996-98	1997-99	1998-00	1999-01	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	
Northwest Territories	13	22	29	31	25	17	14	11	11	7	8	8	10	8	10	11	12	11	11	9	8	
Yellowknife	2	1	2	4	6	5	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	
Remaining NWT Communities	6	7	8	8	7	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	4	6	7	8	5	2	
Small Local Communities	5	14	19	20	13	8	8	7	6	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	2	4	

Souce: Department of Health and Social Services, *TB Registry*.
Notes: These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
N'dilo and Detah numbers are included in Yellowknife, as separate postal codes do not exist for each community.

Under 18 Child and Family Services cases per 1,000

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Northwest Territories	78	80	84	77	66
Yellowknife	56	57	55	51	32
Remaining NWT Communities	99	101	105	99	89
Small Local Communities	73	73	112	84	120

*2013 U18 population estimates not available at this time. 2012 population were used to determine rates. Interpret this data with strong caution.

Table 9.4: Admission of Women and Children into NWT Shelters , 1999/00 - 2012/13															
	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
Admissions															
Women	296	257	295	398	287	258	287	296	226	281	314	256	278	268	
Children	334	364	321	413	332	276	248	251	183	226	253	241	246	227	
Bed Days															
Total	7,159	8,343	8,747	7,113	6,908	6,888	6,971	6,038	6,458	6,838	8,297	7594	6359	5477	

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, *Family Violence Database*.
Notes: "" means data unavailable.
These numbers are subject to future revisions (due to record revisions, data entry delays and database design changes) and are not necessarily comparable to numbers in other tabulations and reports.
Data for Tuktoyaktuk were unavailable for 2002/03 to 2006/07, and has been estimated based on an average of the previous three years.
Fort Smith shelter data were not included for 2004/05 as it was not in operation for most of that year.
NWT data are based on shelter and not community of residence. Some admissions may be from non-NWT residents.
NWT residents seen in non-NWT shelters are not included in the above statistics.

Crime

Total Police-reported Crimes

Table 12: Total Number of Police-reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1998 - 2012															
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Canada	89	85	84	84	83	85	84	81	80	77	75	73	70	66	64
Northwest Territories	271	269	304	329	354	404	451	465	437	465	480	458	509	515	516
Yellowknife	176	186	291	298	266	315	376	381	342	341	366	336	366	380	383
Ndilo															
Remaining NWT Communities	334	325	309	340	420	491	538	561	533	575	558	549	606	609	593
Small Local Communities	410	368	346	429	442	395	350	376	413	529	678	620	753	736	618
Detah															
Gamèti		.									48	116	132	123	216
Lutsel K'e	457	287	279	332	402	278	315	463	515	485	785	841	827	1060	983
Behchokò	652	540	527	674	682	565	484	480	593	781	991	886	1009	998	1113
Wekweètì		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Whatì		273	198	169	248	376	335	406	194	273	236	296	630	412	491

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html

Notes: Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.
"." means data is not available.

Table 12.1: Total Number of Police-reported Crimes, 1998 - 2012													
	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Ndilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamèti	Lutsel K'e	Behchokò	Wekweètì	Whatì	
1998	########	11,076	3,108	.	6,669	1,299			153	1,146			
1999	########	10,921	3,245	.	6,500	1,176			101	948		127	
2000	########	12,311	5,063	.	6,178	1,120			99	930		91	
2001	########	13,425	5,296	.	6,724	1,405			119	1,203		83	
2002	########	14,733	4,895	.	8,356	1,482			157	1,264		121	
2003	########	17,182	6,050	.	9,787	1,345			109	1,056		180	
2004	########	19,508	7,386	.	10,931	1,191			119	910		162	
2005	########	20,169	7,491	.	11,379	1,299			163	938		198	
2006	########	19,877	6,677	.	10,762	1,438			172	1,173		93	

2007	#######	20,252	6,723		11,872	1,857			158	1,565	134
2008	#######	20,963	7,285		11,276	2,402		14	252	2,019	117
2009	#######	19,973	6,684		11,087	2,202		34	200	1,822	146
2010	#######	22,325	7,315		12,296	2,714		40	253	2,101	320
2011	#######	22,751	7,686		12,357	2,708		39	316	2,142	211
2012	#######	22,383	7,558		11,795	3,030		69	287	2,419	255

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Additional criminal statistics can be found at http http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/subject-sujet/result-resultat.action?pid=2603&id=2103&lang=eng&type=DAILYART

Cansim Tables 252-0051 & 252-0052

Notes: Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.
"..." means data is not available.

Violent Crimes

Table 13: Police-reported Violent Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1998 - 2012

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Canada	13	14	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	12	12
Northwest Territories	63	68	67	68	76	87	89	85	82	92	88	86	85	84	80
Yellowknife	36	44	45	42	40	56	62	50	49	52	48	42	47	44	40
Ndilo															
Remaining NWT Communities	84	89	86	88	106	119	118	119	108	124	117	120	109	113	108
Small Local Communities	81	84	72	84	101	75	73	87	110	134	147	134	156	148	143
Detah															
Gamèti											24	51	46	28	56
Lutsel K'e	143	65	76	159	113	82	74	156	135	135	153	173	261	299	205
Behchoko	119	83	101	106	144	98	92	97	159	198	215	179	182	182	173
Wekweèti															
Whati		75	54	57	64	81	99	119	50	63	52	79	175	113	145

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.statcan.gc.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html

Notes: Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.
"..." means data is not available.

Table 13.1: Number of Police-reported Violent Crimes, 1998 - 2012

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Ndilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamèti	Lutsel K'e	Behchoko	Wekweèti	Whati
1998	405,567	2,572	631		1,684	257			48	209		
1999	437,851	2,746	763		1,779	204			23	146		35
2000	458,559	2,708	775		1,701	232			27	179		26
2001	457,043	2,767	754		1,738	275			57	190		28
2002	451,733	3,179	741		2,101	337			44	262		31
2003	453,963	3,698	1071		2,372	255			32	184		39
2004	448,514	3,857	1212		2,396	249			28	173		48
2005	447,857	3,694	984		2,409	301			55	188		58
2006	451,652	3,527	960		2,183	384			45	315		24
2007	445,252	4,025	1034		2,519	472			44	397		31
2008	443,608	3,839	950		2,369	520		7	49	438		26
2009	444,533	3,740	809		2,426	475		15	54	367		39
2010	439,220	3,717	946		2,209	562		14	80	379		89
2011	424,338	3,730	896		2,288	546		9	89	390		58
2012	415,119	3,465	781		2,155	529		18	60	376		75

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.statcan.gc.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html

Notes: Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.
"..." means data is not available.

Property Crimes

Table 14: Police-reported Property Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1998 - 2012

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Canada	57	53	52	51	51	53	51	49	48	45	42	41	38	35	34
Northwest Territories	133	126	137	133	154	192	208	193	192	202	203	198	224	229	240
Yellowknife	94	91	118	106	122	168	186	150	145	145	153	144	160	158	171
Ndilo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Remaining NWT Communities	158	154	152	151	178	219	241	243	238	251	232	235	270	286	283
Small Local Communities	192	146	148	168	180	170	143	142	189	240	325	286	316	306	381
Detah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gameti	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	45	33	25	60
Lutsel K'e	197	173	166	112	141	99	127	173	195	187	340	205	229	248	342
Behchokò	308	198	213	264	274	242	193	182	286	367	485	425	464	457	555
Wekweètì	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Whati	.	122	89	67	105	198	155	152	52	98	103	130	181	121	162

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html

Notes: Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.
"." means data is not available.

Table 14.1: Number of Police-reported Property Crimes, 1998 - 2012

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Ndilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gameti	Lutsel K'e	Behchokò	Wekweètì	Whati
1998	#######	5,414	1,654	.	3,152	609	.	.	66	542	.	.
1999	#######	5,140	1595	.	3,079	466	.	.	61	348	.	57
2000	#######	5,535	2053	.	3,004	478	.	.	59	376	.	43
2001	#######	5,417	1878	.	2,995	544	.	.	40	471	.	33
2002	#######	6,397	2246	.	3,546	605	.	.	55	499	.	51
2003	#######	8,179	3,230	.	4,369	580	.	.	39	452	.	89
2004	#######	9,018	3,655	.	4,877	486	.	.	48	363	.	75
2005	#######	8,357	2,938	.	4,930	489	.	.	61	354	.	74
2006	#######	8,292	2,822	.	4,814	656	.	.	65	566	.	25
2007	#######	8,807	2,856	.	5,107	844	.	.	61	735	.	48
2008	#######	8,881	3,049	.	4,681	1151	.	3	109	988	.	51
2009	#######	8,639	2,868	.	4,756	1,015	.	13	64	874	.	64
2010	#######	9,814	3,188	.	5,487	1,139	.	10	70	967	.	92
2011	#######	10,134	3,198	.	5,811	1,125	.	8	74	981	.	62
2012	#######	10,414	3,370	.	5,633	1,411	.	20	100	1,207	.	84

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html

Notes: Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.
"." means data is not available.

Federal Statutes Crimes

Table 15: Police-reported Federal Statutes Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1998 - 2012

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Canada	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Northwest Territories	7	12	10	11	16	14	15	17	12	15	19	19	23	21	18
Yellowknife	5	9	13	9	10	10	9	12	9	13	15	16	18	16	14
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	8	14	8	12	21	18	21	22	16	17	23	23	28	25	20
Small Local Communities	9	13	9	10	15	15	10	18	10	13	16	18	27	33	28
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamèti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	23	16	25
Lutsel K'e	27	11	8	6	19	13	16	20	24	15	29	35	42	47	0
Behchokǫ̀	12	13	10	14	20	18	9	22	5	10	17	19	13	27	32
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	28	14	10	16	33	23	29	33	45	26	20	94	90	37

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html

Notes: Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.
".." means data is not available.

Table 15.1: Number of Police-reported Federal Statutes Crimes, 1998 - 2012

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Ndilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamèti	Lutsel K'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1998	106,737	280	89	..	161	30	..	..	9	21	..	..
1999	119,086	477	160	..	277	40	..	..	4	23	..	13
2000	122,678	415	231	..	156	28	..	..	3	18	..	7
2001	127,408	432	164	..	236	32	..	..	2	25	..	5
2002	132,903	655	182	..	422	51	..	..	7	36	..	8
2003	123,055	595	191	..	353	51	..	..	5	30	..	16
2004	131,647	632	182	..	416	34	..	..	6	17	..	11
2005	124,831	742	236	..	443	63	..	..	7	42	..	14
2006	124,644	534	178	..	322	34	..	..	8	10	..	16
2007	130,698	685	264	..	354	47	..	..	5	20	..	22
2008	135,359	815	289	..	468	58	..	2	9	34	..	13
2009	129,703	832	313	..	456	63	..	2	11	40	..	10
2010	141,946	1,017	360	..	561	98	..	7	13	28	..	48
2011	145,588	948	314	..	513	122	..	5	14	57	..	46
2012	145,296	773	275	..	395	103	..	8	6	70	..	19

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html

Notes: Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.
".." means data is not available.

Other Crimes – Traffic Offences

Table 16: Police-reported Traffic Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1998 - 2012

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Canada	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Northwest Territories	12	10	8	11	14	15	18	20	19	19	24	19	20	17	18
Yellowknife	8	5	5	9	10	11	13	16	10	10	16	13	11	9	7
Ndilo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Remaining NWT Communities	16	13	10	13	18	19	21	24	25	24	31	23	25	21	25
Small Local Communities	11	16	14	15	11	18	24	29	35	34	32	30	41	40	35
Detah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gamèti	.	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	3	-	10	13	6
Lutsel K'e	6	11	3	3	23	10	16	23	33	15	34	51	75	74	75
Behchokǫ̀	18	26	25	25	13	27	38	41	54	56	43	43	50	51	46
Wekweètì	.	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	.
Whatì	.	4	-	6	6	19	12	27	6	4	30	4	37	20	12

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html

Notes: Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.
"-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.
"." means data is not available.

Table 16.1: Number of Police-reported Traffic Crimes, 1998 - 2012

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Ndilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamèti	Lutsel K'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1998	141,573	485	136	.	315	34	.	.	2	32	.	.
1999	117,983	401	94	.	256	51	.	.	4	45	.	2
2000	113,534	328	86	.	196	46	.	.	1	45	.	-
2001	121,833	459	155	.	256	48	.	.	1	44	.	3
2002	118,742	568	178	.	354	36	.	.	9	24	.	3
2003	117,891	642	202	.	377	63	.	.	4	50	.	9
2004	121,204	768	281	.	424	83	.	.	6	71	.	6
2005	121,936	884	305	.	479	100	.	.	8	79	.	13
2006	122,439	829	204	.	505	120	.	.	11	106	.	3
2007	132,278	813	201	.	493	119	.	.	5	112	.	2
2008	145,205	1051	316	.	620	115	.	1	11	88	.	15
2009	146,142	813	249	.	458	106	.	-	16	88	.	2
2010	142,846	882	227	.	506	149	.	3	23	104	.	19
2011	145,529	753	187	.	420	146	.	4	22	110	.	10
2012	140,869	780	144	.	506	130	.	3	22	99	.	6

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Statinfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html

Notes: Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.
"-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.
"." means data is not available.

Other Criminal Code Offences

Table 17: Police-reported Other Criminal Code Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1998 - 2012

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Canada	11	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Northwest Territories	57	53	82	107	94	96	121	150	132	136	146	136	157	163	160
Yellowknife	34	36	110	132	84	71	106	154	129	120	135	122	130	153	151
Ndilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining NWT Communities	68	56	54	76	97	116	139	154	145	157	155	148	174	164	156
Small Local Communities	117	130	104	154	135	116	100	100	70	107	157	153	213	209	231
Detah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamèti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	20	41	63
Lutsel K'e	84	26	25	53	107	74	82	91	129	132	231	176	219	393	339
Behchokǫ̀	194	220	177	285	211	182	152	142	89	150	231	220	299	281	307
Wekweètì	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whatì	..	43	31	28	57	56	46	80	52	63	24	63	142	68	137

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/StatInfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html

Notes: Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.
".." means data is not available.

Table 17.1: Number of Police-reported Other Criminal Code Crimes, 1998 - 2012

	Canada	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	Ndilo	Remaining NWT Communities	Small Local Communities	Detah	Gamèti	Lutsel K'e	Behchokǫ̀	Wekweètì	Whatì
1998	316,909	2,325	598	..	1,357	370	..	..	28	342	..	..
1999	276,562	2,157	633	..	1,109	415	..	..	9	386	..	20
2000	283,474	3,325	1,918	..	1,071	336	..	..	9	312	..	15
2001	306,862	4,350	2,345	..	1,499	506	..	..	19	473	..	14
2002	310,807	3,934	1,548	..	1,933	453	..	..	42	363	..	28
2003	328,080	4,068	1,356	..	2,316	396	..	..	29	340	..	27
2004	342,493	5,233	2,076	..	2,818	339	..	..	31	286	..	22
2005	339,309	6,492	3,028	..	3,118	346	..	..	32	275	..	39
2006	341,837	5,695	2,513	..	2,938	244	..	..	43	176	..	25
2007	338,399	5,942	2,368	..	3,199	375	..	..	43	301	..	31
2008	345,299	6,377	2,681	..	3,138	558	..	1	74	471	..	12
2009	342,092	5,949	2,415	..	2,991	543	..	4	56	453	..	31
2010	349,968	6,895	2,594	..	3,533	768	..	6	67	623	..	72
2011	346,140	7,185	3,091	..	3,325	769	..	13	117	604	..	35
2012	343,069	6,951	2,988	..	3,106	857	..	20	99	667	..	71

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Additional criminal statistics can be found at http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/StatInfo/Justice/Police_Reported_Crime.html

Notes: Criminal incidents and rate statistics are only available by RCMP detachment.
Criminal statistics for communities without detachments are captured in neighbouring community detachments.
Regional summaries only include statistics from RCMP detachments in that region.
".." means data is not available.

Housing

Ownership

Table 18: Percent of Households Owned, 1986 - 2011

	1986	1991	1996	2000	2001	2004	2006	2009	2011
Canada	62.1%	62.8%	63.6%		63.6%		68.4%		69.0%
Northwest Territories	36.5%	41.5%	48.8%	49.3%	53.2%	52.7%	52.8%	52.5%	51.5%
Yellowknife	37.5%	41.7%	50.3%	50.0%	53.9%	56.1%	53.7%	53.7%	52.3%
Ndilo		60.0%	61.5%	60.8%	73.3%	59.8%	60.0%	47.7%	
Remaining NWT Communities	35.3%	40.2%	47.0%	47.9%	51.8%	49.3%	51.6%	50.9%	50.6%
Small Local Communities	59.2%	52.3%	54.0%	57.0%	58.5%	54.2%	56.4%	56.1%	52.1%
Detah	50.0%	57.1%	45.5%	55.6%	60.0%	48.4%	56.3%	51.3%	53.8%
Gamèti	85.7%	80.0%	81.8%	87.1%	78.6%	61.8%	71.4%	66.2%	76.9%
Lutsel K'e	70.0%	42.9%	58.8%	61.9%	53.8%	56.0%	54.5%	54.1%	40.0%
Behchokǫ̀	36.0%	39.7%	47.3%	44.4%	55.1%	46.9%	52.2%	53.7%	50.5%
Wekweètì	100.0%	100.0%	57.1%	75.0%	57.1%	69.4%	71.4%	65.7%	66.7%
Whatì	90.0%	84.6%	64.7%	74.5%	60.0%	69.4%	60.9%	61.9%	50.0%

Sources: 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey; 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.
Note: "-" means data is not available.

Crowding

Table 19: Percent of Households with 6 or More Persons, 1981 - 2011

	1981	1986	1991	1996	2000	2001	2004	2006	2009	2011
Canada	5.5%	3.9%	3.2%	3.3%		3.1%		2.9%		2.9%
Northwest Territories	13.9%	11.5%	9.8%	8.6%	7.8%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	6.7%	5.6%
Yellowknife	5.7%	4.9%	5.4%	5.1%	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%	3.3%	4.3%	3.6%
Ndilo			20.0%	23.1%	17.7%	20.0%	21.7%	20.0%	13.4%	10.5%
Remaining NWT Communities	16.7%	13.4%	10.9%	10.1%	9.0%	7.9%	7.6%	6.8%	6.8%	5.8%
Small Local Communities	47.9%	44.8%	36.4%	25.6%	27.5%	24.5%	21.4%	22.9%	23.7%	20.6%
Detah	33.3%	33.3%	28.6%	-	19.0%	20.0%	15.6%	13.3%	13.8%	7.7%
Gamèti	57.1%	42.9%	50.0%	36.4%	34.3%	28.6%	21.1%	26.7%	26.8%	15.4%
Lutsel K'e	44.4%	30.0%	28.6%	17.6%	21.6%	21.4%	10.4%	9.1%	8.0%	4.5%
Behchokǫ̀	48.9%	46.0%	34.9%	31.1%	29.7%	24.4%	23.8%	27.0%	28.1%	26.4%
Wekweètì					16.7%	20.0%	27.8%	28.6%	22.2%	33.3%
Whatì	57.1%	50.0%	61.5%	29.4%	36.7%	35.0%	24.2%	22.7%	26.5%	20.0%

Sources: 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey; 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006 & 2011 Statistics Canada Census.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.
"." means data is not available.

Core Need

Table 20: Percent of Households in Core Need, 1996 - 2009

	1996	2000	2004	2009
Northwest Territories	19.7%	20.3%	16.3%	19.0%
Yellowknife	4.7%	11.1%	9.1%	9.1%
Ndilo	42.0%	43.0%	40.2%	41.4%
Remaining NWT Communities	29.0%	25.1%	20.0%	24.8%
Small Local Communities	60.5%	51.9%	36.3%	46.9%
Detah	46.6%	20.6%	23.4%	41.3%
Gamèti	83.1%	62.9%	25.0%	47.9%
Lutsel K'e	44.0%	48.5%	46.4%	45.9%
Behchokǫ̀	56.1%	51.4%	37.4%	47.8%
Wekweètì	86.2%	69.4%	25.0%	48.6%
Whatì	81.2%	64.3%	36.3%	47.5%

Sources: 1996 and 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey.

Cultural Well-being & Traditional Economy

Home-Language Use to Mother Tongue

Table 21: Percent of Aboriginal Persons 15 & Older who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989 - 2009

	1989	1994	1999	2004	2006	2009
Northwest Territories	55.6%	50.1%	45.1%	44.0%	43.0%	38.0%
Yellowknife	36.6%	33.5%	21.9%	25.3%	26.0%	18.0%
Yellowknife Metis				11.2%		*
Remaining NWT Communities	50.4%	45.8%	40.6%	38.3%	38.0%	33.8%
Small Local Communities	95.3%	92.9%	94.5%	91.7%	89.5%	86.8%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey; 2006 Statistics Canada Census

Note: "." means data is not available.

Table 21.1: Percent of Aboriginal Persons Age 15-24 who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989 - 2009

	1989	1994	1999	2004	2006*	2009*
Northwest Territories	39.9%	32.4%	26.6%	25.9%	25.7%	18.6%
Yellowknife	16.0%	11.6%	10.0%	11.4%	15.2%	*
Remaining NWT Communities	30.3%	22.6%	15.4%	15.5%	17.2%	11.9%
Small Local Communities	95.5%	89.4%	92.4%	86.6%	79.3%	70.9%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004 NWT Community Survey; 2006 Statistics Canada Census

*Please use caution when making comparisons between the two different sources, Census & NWT community survey.

Traditional Activities

Table 22: Percent of Population 15 & Older Engaged in Trapping, 1988 - 2008

	1988	1993	1998	2003	2008
Northwest Territories	8.0%	4.9%	6.1%	5.9%	6.2%
Yellowknife	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	0.8%	1.2%
Ndilo				19.1%	14.1%
Remaining NWT Communities	11.8%	7.7%	9.0%	9.2%	9.8%
Small Local Communities	21.4%	7.8%	14.5%	18.2%	15.6%
Detah	10.9%	9.5%	15.1%	25.3%	19.8%
Gameti	34.3%	6.3%	23.8%	16.7%	14.0%
Lutsel K'e	33.8%	8.5%	33.6%	24.1%	32.9%
Behchoko	14.8%	7.6%	11.2%	15.1%	12.1%
Wekweeti	34.6%	12.0%	15.3%	19.3%	22.2%
Whati	30.3%	6.1%	5.5%	8.1%	14.7%

Sources: 1989, 1994 & 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004& 2009 NWT Community Survey

Note:
1. "." means data is not available.
2. While not show, the majority of Metis in Yellowknife aged 15 and older are not engaged in trapping in 2003 and 2008.

Table 23: Percent of Population 15 & Older Engaged in Hunting or Fishing, 1988 - 2008

	1998	2003	2008
Northwest Territories	42.0%	36.7%	39.4%
Yellowknife	40.4%	32.3%	34.5%
Ndilo		35.8%	36.6%
Yellowknife Metis		28.8%	42.6%
Remaining NWT Communities	43.5%	39.8%	43.9%
Small Local Communities	41.7%	43.6%	43.2%
Detah	49.3%	43.3%	38.5%
Gameti	42.9%	41.6%	37.9%
Lutsel K'e	73.8%	73.6%	73.3%
Behchoko	24.7%	35.3%	37.5%
Wekweeti	71.2%	64.2%	55.6%
Whati	65.8%	42.9%	47.2%

Sources: 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey

Note: "." means data is not available.

Table 24: Percent of Households Reporting that Half or More of the Meat or Fish Consumed is Harvested in the NWT, 1993 - 2009

	1993	1998	2003	2008
Northwest Territories	26.4%	30.2%	28.4%	28.1%
Yellowknife	9.2%	10.8%	9.5%	10.7%
Ndilo			59.6%	45.0%
Remaining NWT Communities	37.8%	42.0%	41.1%	39.6%
Small Local Communities	62.3%	80.3%	68.6%	75.6%
Detah	61.3%	93.2%	67.2%	70.0%
Gamèti	81.0%	56.3%	75.0%	73.2%
Lutsel K'e	93.3%	87.6%	81.6%	81.9%
Behchokǫ̀	49.5%	80.4%	62.8%	73.2%
Wekweèti	81.3%	63.8%	75.0%	65.7%
Whati	70.7%	76.1%	72.6%	78.0%

Sources: 1994 & 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004 & 2009 NWT Community Survey

Note: "." means data is not available

Non-traditional Economy

Income & Employment

Average Income

Table 25: Average Income, by Community Type, 1991 - 2011

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Canada				25,666	25,783	26,271	26,969	26,969	27,890	30,584	31,692	32,306	33,117	34,366	35,909	37,776	39,607	40,673	40,301	41,020	42,447
Northwest Territories	32,008	32,882	32,671	33,788	33,861	33,553	33,666	34,378	35,650	36,220	39,186	42,047	42,572	44,080	46,170	48,398	51,072	52,943	52,998	53,978	56,030
Yellowknife	39,634	40,132	39,705	40,961	41,110	40,700	41,005	41,825	42,455	42,963	45,975	50,038	50,345	52,061	54,679	57,246	59,589	62,721	62,711	64,350	67,629
Ndilo																					
Remaining NWT Communities	26,375	27,612	27,428	28,481	28,458	28,105	28,072	28,958	30,682	31,115	33,972	35,789	36,472	37,851	39,476	41,525	44,293	45,466	45,656	45,877	46,784
Small Local Communities	14,928	16,472	17,149	19,204	19,095	18,791	19,523	19,550	21,970	22,823	26,076	27,791	28,253	29,415	30,957	31,593	34,730	34,594	34,686	36,103	36,360
Detah																					
Gamèti	10,969	13,475	16,208	17,671	16,743	16,529	17,853	17,713	21,886	22,475	25,576	25,976	28,731	26,224	26,925	29,165	34,412	33,794	33,447	36,794	34,447
Lutsel K'e	15,833	18,123	19,025	21,035	17,835	17,627	20,039	18,547	21,053	22,139	25,286	28,614	27,600	28,737	27,394	27,271	31,184	30,405	34,452	32,875	32,975
Behchokǫ̀	16,199	17,436	17,758	19,446	19,536	19,341	20,147	20,188	22,445	23,802	27,431	28,647	29,014	30,425	32,273	33,067	36,043	36,140	35,754	37,790	37,783
Wekweèti	11,225	10,171	13,186	16,729	16,671	19,186	18,888	18,757						25,189		25,967					
Whati	12,989	15,600	15,130	17,764	19,795	18,673	19,255	18,800	20,876	19,781	21,839	24,975	26,648	27,759	30,054	30,200	32,033	31,922	31,500	31,500	34,103

Source: Statistics Canada.
Cansim Table 202-0407
Notes: Income on "All Returns" shows income from all residents filing a tax return, regardless of level of income.
Changes to the system of tax credits introduced in the early 1990s impacted the number of tax filers and therefore average income.
"." means data is not available.

Proportion of High Income Earners

Table 26: PROPORTION OF HIGH AND MIDDLE INCOME EARNERS, 1994 - 2011

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Canada		58.7	58.8	59.4	60.8	62.1	63.4	65.1	65.8	66.6	67.8	69.3	70.9	72.8	73.5	73.5	74.2	75.2
Northwest Territories	66.2	65.8	65.3	65.2	65.9	67.2	68.0	71.2	72.4	72.0	72.7	74.0	75.1	76.7	76.3	76.1	76.7	76.9
Yellowknife	76.5	75.8	75.3	75.4	75.8	75.7	76.0	78.7	80.0	79.5	80.1	81.1	82.4	82.9	83.1	83.1	83.7	84.5
Remaining NWT Communities	58.9	58.6	58.0	57.8	59.1	61.4	62.0	65.5	66.7	66.2	67.2	68.8	69.5	71.6	71.3	71.0	71.6	71.1
Small Local Communities	43.1	43.0	42.1	42.3	43.3	47.8	51.6	55.8	57.5	57.6	57.0	59.2	60.3	65.0	62.8	61.3	61.5	61.5

Source: Statistics Canada.

Note: "." means data is not available.

Table 26.1: Percent of Taxfilers with More than $50,000 Income, 1994 - 2011

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Canada		11.5	12.0	12.7	13.4	14.2	15.8	16.8	17.7	18.6	19.8	21.1	22.7	24.5	25.9	25.9	26.7	28.1
Northwest Territories	26.1	26.1	25.7	25.6	25.3	28.1	28.2	31.4	34.4	35.1	36.5	38.3	39.9	42.7	43.7	43.6	44.2	44.9
Yellowknife	34.4	34.4	34.2	34.1	33.3	36.1	36.2	39.3	43.1	43.7	45.2	47.4	49.1	52.3	54.1	53.9	54.6	55.9
Ndilo																		
Remaining NWT Communities	20.1	20.1	19.4	19.2	19.7	22.4	22.2	25.4	27.4	28.1	29.4	31.0	32.7	34.6	35.4	35.7	35.9	36.4
Small Local Communities	7.6	7.0	6.9	8.7	8.3	11.5	11.9	16.9	20.1	20.3	22.3	22.9	23.4	26.8	28.2	25.3	26.7	28.0
Detah																		
Gamèti		-	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	17.6	18.8	17.6	12.5	17.6	23.5	23.5	21.1	23.5	21.1
Lutsel K'e	11.8	-	-	11.1	-	10.5	11.1	14.3	18.2	14.3	21.1	16.7	19.0	21.1	19.0	23.8	20.0	20.0
Behchokǫ̀	9.9	8.9	8.5	9.6	11.0	13.4	14.1	18.9	21.5	22.5	24.6	26.5	25.6	29.1	28.9	27.9	29.8	28.3
Wekweètì																		
Whatì		9.5	9.1	9.1	8.7	12.0	11.5	14.3	17.9	17.2	17.2	17.9	20.7	23.3	21.9	18.8	20.6	23.5

Source: Statistics Canada.
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.
"." means data is not available.

Table 26.2: Percent of Taxfilers with Less than $15,000 Income, 1994 - 2011

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Canada		41.3	41.2	40.6	39.2	37.9	36.6	34.9	34.2	33.4	32.2	30.7	29.1	27.4	26.5	26.5	25.8	24.8
Northwest Territories	33.8	34.2	34.7	34.8	34.1	32.8	32.0	28.8	27.6	26.0	27.3	26.9	24.9	23.3	23.7	23.9	23.3	23.1
Yellowknife	23.5	24.2	24.7	24.6	24.2	24.3	24.0	21.3	20.0	20.5	19.9	18.9	17.6	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.3	15.5
Ndilo																		
Remaining NWT Communities	41.1	41.4	42.0	42.2	40.9	38.6	38.0	34.5	33.3	33.6	32.8	31.2	30.5	28.4	28.7	29.0	28.4	28.9
Small Local Communities	56.9	57.0	57.9	57.7	58.7	52.2	48.4	44.2	42.5	42.4	43.0	40.8	39.7	35.0	37.2	38.7	38.5	38.5
Detah																		
Gamèti	57.1	64.3	64.3	60.0	53.3	43.8	43.8	41.2	41.2	43.8	41.2	37.5	35.3	23.5	29.4	36.9	29.4	31.6
Lutsel K'e	52.9	58.8	53.3	55.6	57.9	52.6	44.4	38.1	36.4	38.1	38.8	38.9	38.1	31.6	38.1	33.3	40.0	35.0
Behchokǫ̀	58.2	58.7	58.5	57.4	58.0	52.6	47.5	43.4	43.0	42.3	43.9	41.9	40.2	36.8	38.8	39.3	38.7	40.2
Wekweètì																		
Whatì	54.5	52.4	54.5	59.1	60.9	56.9	57.7	53.6	46.4	44.8	44.8	39.3	41.4	36.7	34.4	40.6	41.2	38.2

Source: Statistics Canada

Notes: "-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.
"." means data is not available.

Income Assistance Cases

Table 27: Average Monthly Income Assistance Rate per 1,000 Persons, 1996 - 2012

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009*	2010*	2011*	2012*
Northwest Territories	43.7	42.4	43.5	43.9	37.1	29.4	26.8	26.1	25.6	24.2	24.5	25.7	26.8	33.4	32.6	33.2	33.5
Yellowknife	19.3	17.4	19.1	22.8	18.7	14.8	14.3	13.5	14.6	13.5	12.2	11.3	11.3	14.1	15.5	15.9	15.7
Ndilo																	
Remaining NWT Communities	53.2	56.2	57.5	55.1	44.8	36.3	31.3	32.5	31.1	30.0	31.8	35.7	38.3	46.3	43.7	43.1	46.7
Small Local Communities	124.1	99.2	91.5	89.8	88.9	67.3	69.4	60.1	56.4	51.0	51.4	49.2	49.0	56.0	64.4	74.8	57.4
Detah	56.7	55.3	30.3	29.9	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gamèti	197.7	106.2	96.6	80.7	58.8	42.5	44.9	42.8	43.4	31.4	31.5	21.0	13.7	20.8	28.6	31.3	28.1
Lutsel K'e	113.5	70.3	69.7	73.9	78.9	65.0	67.2	73.8	34.8	53.0	61.6	63.7	86.7	73.2	106.2	97.3	57.6
Behchokǫ̀	104.9	95.2	92.7	90.6	92.4	68.2	76.0	69.7	67.8	58.0	56.2	59.2	53.2	66.6	71.4	84.5	70.0
Wekweètì	157.5	74.1	72.5	72.5	77.5	66.4	58.9	43.6	57.0	59.5	64.6	23.5	25.1	20.1	23.0	39.1	32.5
Whatì	184.3	160.6	133.3	135.2	140.8	95.5	80.3	54.8	63.7	56.0	59.8	48.7	60.1	61.2	76.1	94.4	59.1

Sources: Education, Culture & Employment; NWT Bureau of Statistics.
* Due to income assistance program changes in 2007, caution should be used when comparing with pre 2007 data.
Notes: Rates before 1996 are not calculated since annual population is not available.
"-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.
"." means data is not available.

Table 27.1: Average Monthly Income Assistance Cases, 1995 - 2012

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2008*	2009*	2010*	2011*	2012*
Northwest Territories	1,898	1,823	1,764	1,776	1,786	1,502	1,202	1,118	1,111	1,110	1,051	1,060	1,121	1,172	1,415	1,429	1,458	1,453
Yellowknife	378	352	319	338	399	326	263	263	259	287	265	239	224	225	280	311	319	310
Ndilo																		
Remaining NWT Communities	1,104	1,083	1,135	1,148	1,100	888	718	623	647	631	609	642	725	774	936	887	875	929
Small Local Communities	416	388	310	290	287	288	221	233	205	192	178	179	173	174	199	232	274	213
Detah	8	11	11	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gamèti	50	52	29	28	23	17	12	13	13	13	9	9	6	4	6	9	10	9
Lutsel K'e	37	37	23	23	26	28	30	34	29	13	19	21	21	28	23	33	29	17
Behchokǫ̀	205	185	167	163	159	163	122	138	130	128	113	111	119	108	137	149	181	152
Wekweètì	26	23	10	10	10	11	9	8	7	8	8	9	3	4	3	3	6	5
Whati	90	80	70	60	63	66	47	38	26	31	27	29	24	30	30	39	48	30

Sources: Education, Culture & Employment, NWT Bureau of Statistics
* Due to income assistance program changes in 2007, caution should be used when comparing with pre 2007 data
Notes: "-" means data is 0 or too small to be expressed.
"." means data is not available.

Employment Rate

Table 28: Employment Rate, 1989 - 2011

	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004	2006	2009	2011
Canada		61.0		58.9		61.5		62.4		60.9
Northwest Territories	65.0	69.3	65.7	68.2	67.5	69.8	67.8	68.6	67.3	66.8
Yellowknife	83.3	82.9	81.5	80.0	79.5	80.8	79.7	79.3	79.7	79.8
Ndilo		42.3		45.7		47.2	34.3		43.9	
Yellowknife Métis				68.8		72.9	77.9	72.4	77.2	77.0
Remaining NWT Communities	56.4	61.7	56.2	61.4	61.5	62.7	60.6	61.8	58.9	57.2
Small Local Communities	26.7	38.6	32	38.2	34.6	45.9	39.4	42.5	40.5	40.2
Detah	20.8	40.0	33.8	45.8	48.0	50.0	38.0	45.5	48.9	48.4
Gamèti	12.7	43.8	33.3	33.3	31.2	41.7	38.3	40.5	48.6	43.2
Lutsel K'e	27.2	43.2	42.6	45.2	47.5	51.4	54.1	47.8	34.2	39.5
Behchokǫ̀	30.7	35.9	30.3	34.1	29.5	43.8	34.9	40.3	37.5	39.6
Wekweètì	20.5	50.0	26.1	44.4	42.3	52.6	48.5	50.0	58.0	52.6
Whati	22.8	38.3	30.3	46.4	36.8	48.3	41.2	44.6	43.3	34.3

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.
"." means data is not available.

Table 28.1: Percent of Population 15 & Older Who Worked more than 26 weeks, 1988 - 2010

	1988	1993	1995	1998	2000	2003	2005	2008	2010
Canada			53.2%		57.0%		58.0%		54.2%
Northwest Territories	56.5%	56.7%	59.4%	57.3%	61.1%	61.9%	61.3%	61.3%	59.6%
Yellowknife	77.0%	73.0%	72.5%	68.1%	73.6%	74.9%	72.8%	73.6%	71.6%
Ndilo						29.9%		38.9%	
Yellowknife Métis						72.0%		68.6%	69.0%
Remaining NWT Communities	49.8%	46.7%	51.2%	51.8%	53.0%	53.7%	53.8%	52.6%	51.2%
Small Local Communities	19.2%	22.3%	29.1%	26.9%	34.0%	34.4%	35.4%	37.2%	35.4%
Detah	17.8%	19.6%	32.0%	42.1%	37.5%	27.3%	36.4%	51.1%	35.5%
Gamèti	8.2%	18.4%	21.9%	23.8%	31.4%	29.2%	32.4%	42.1%	37.8%
Lutsel K'e	14.9%	21.1%	31.7%	27.0%	37.1%	34.0%	39.1%	27.2%	34.9%
Behchokǫ̀	22.8%	23.1%	28.0%	24.6%	33.5%	33.6%	36.0%	35.6%	35.3%
Wekweètì	14.1%	26.1%	29.4%	34.2%	42.1%	39.4%	33.3%	63.0%	42.1%
Whati	17.0%	23.0%	33.9%	27.1%	31.0%	41.7%	32.3%	34.4%	32.9%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.
Note: "." means data is not available.

Unemployment Rate

Table 29: Unemployment Rate, 1989 - 2011

	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004	2006	2009	2011
Canada		10.2		10.1		7.4		6.6		7.8
Northwest Territories	13.2	11.3	14.8	11.7	13.7	9.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	11.4
Yellowknife	4.4	5.1	6.8	6.4	7.9	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.8	6.0
Ndilo		21.4		16.7		28.9	32.0		31.5	
Yellowknife Metis				8.2		8.8	x	9.5	x	8.2
Remaining NWT Communities	18.6	15.4	21.4	15.8	17.0	13.2	14.2	13.9	14.5	15.7
Small Local Communities	45.0	32.8	38.2	29.2	39.7	21.4	28.8	25.9	24.2	31.6
Detah	50.0	36.4	29.6	21.4	24.7	20.9	33.7	16.7	28.2	25.0
Gamèti	56.4	22.2	10.8	38.9	42.7	22.2	38.9	29.2	24.1	33.3
Lutsel K'e	39.1	26.1	31.7	13.0	28.4	21.7	14.6	30.0	27.6	40.7
Behchokǫ̀	42.4	35.2	41.7	32.4	46.5	19.1	30.1	26.3	22.7	26.5
Wekweètì	52.9	22.2	17.2	27.3	35.6	18.2	27.0	25.0	14.5	23.1
Whatì	53.0	37.9	50.0	28.6	32.9	28.9	30.7	23.7	27.1	45.7

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.
"." means data is not available.

Participation Rate

Table 30: Participation Rate, 1989 - 2011

	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004	2006	2009	2011
Canada		67.9		65.5		66.4		66.9		66.0
Northwest Territories	74.9	78.2	77.2	77.2	78.3	77.1	75.6	76.5	75.1	75.4
Yellowknife	87.1	87.3	87.5	85.4	86.2	85.0	84.0	84.2	84.5	84.9
Ndilo		53.8		51.4		52.8	50.5		64.1	
Yellowknife Metis				75.8		80.6	83.7	80.0	79.2	84.5
Remaining NWT Communities	69.3	73.0	71.4	72.8	74.1	72.5	70.7	71.8	68.9	68.0
Small Local Communities	48.5	57.1	51.8	54.0	57.4	57.3	55.4	57.3	53.4	58.1
Detah	41.6	55.0	48.0	58.3	63.8	62.5	57.3	54.5	68.1	64.5
Gamèti	29.1	56.3	37.4	54.5	54.5	50.0	62.7	64.9	64.0	73.0
Lutsel K'e	44.6	62.2	62.3	54.8	66.4	65.7	63.4	65.2	47.3	62.8
Behchokǫ̀	53.3	55.4	52.0	50.5	55.1	54.2	50.0	54.2	48.5	53.3
Wekweètì	43.6	56.3	31.5	61.1	65.8	57.9	67.9	66.7	67.9	68.4
Whatì	48.5	61.7	60.5	62.5	54.8	65.5	59.4	58.5	59.4	65.7

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.
"." means data is not available.

Education

High School Completion

Table 31: Percent of Population with High School or Greater, 1989 - 2011

	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004	2006	2009	2011
Canada		61.8%		65.2%		68.7%		76.2%		79.9%
Northwest Territories	59.8%	59.9%	63.2%	63.5%	66.1%	64.8%	67.5%	67.0%	69.3%	68.8%
Yellowknife	78.2%	73.9%	79.0%	75.3%	80.6%	77.7%	82.1%	80.9%	83.8%	82.0%
Ndilo		26.9%		28.6%			29.4%		39.9%	
Yellowknife Metis				63.7%		65.9%	77.5%	69.2%	80.8%	
Remaining NWT Communities	51.2%	52.1%	52.8%	57.3%	57.8%	57.2%	58.4%	57.5%	60.2%	59.8%
Small Local Communities	28.2%	27.8%	34.8%	29.4%	32.7%	31.2%	35.6%	38.3%	33.6%	40.5%
Detah	12.9%	35.0%	31.1%	24.0%	32.9%	29.2%	35.3%	39.4%	31.9%	35.5%
Gamèti	2.2%	40.6%	31.0%	21.2%	19.0%	28.6%	24.9%	29.7%	32.2%	32.4%
Lutsel K'e	29.2%	37.6%	32.7%	28.6%	45.9%	40.0%	38.3%	45.7%	31.7%	37.2%
Behchokǫ̀	24.3%	23.1%	40.7%	29.8%	32.1%	29.9%	38.1%	37.2%	33.9%	43.1%
Wekweètì	3.8%	13.3%	13.0%	29.4%	40.5%	21.1%	29.4%	50.0%	43.2%	47.4%
Whatì	23.2%	32.6%	23.8%	35.7%	29.7%	36.2%	32.8%	38.5%	33.9%	37.7%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1991, 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Note: "." means data is not available.

Table 31.1: Percent of Population 20 to 29 Years of Age with High School or Greater, 1989 - 2009									
	1989	1991	1994	1996	1999	2001	2004	2006	2009
Canada				81.8%		84.5%		87.5%	
Northwest Territories	65.1%	..	64.8%	70.3%	68.7%	71.1%	71.3%	70.2%	73.8%
Yellowknife	86.4%	..	85.6%	81.0%	83.3%	84.7%	87.1%	83.1%	90.0%
Remaining NWT Communities	56.1%	..	50.8%	66.7%	61.4%	64.4%	58.6%	59.2%	61.5%
Small Local Communities	24.4%	..	38.8%	32.1%	40.3%	36.3%	48.8%	51.6%	42.9%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey.

Notes: ".." means data is not available.

Less than Grade 9

Table 32: Percent of Population with less than Grade 9 Education, 1989 - 2009					
	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009
Northwest Territories	22.5%	15.6%	12.8%	11.6%	9.4%
Yellowknife	5.9%	4.7%	3.6%	4.3%	3.0%
Ndilo			..	27.9%	18.3%
Yellowknife Metis				8.2%	x
Remaining NWT Communities	29.5%	22.5%	18.2%	16.0%	13.6%
Small Local Communities	63.5%	37.3%	33.7%	27.7%	24.0%
Detah	52.5%	23.0%	33.8%	32.7%	26.4%
Gamèti	94.8%	51.7%	51.9%	38.3%	35.0%
Lutsel K'e	48.2%	27.8%	29.5%	22.8%	25.5%
Behchokǫ̀	60.4%	31.8%	31.4%	25.9%	21.4%
Wekweètì	91.0%	71.7%	34.2%	32.1%	27.2%
Whatì	68.0%	55.2%	34.5%	28.6%	24.4%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; ; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey.

Note: ".." means data is not available.

Table 32.1: Percent of Population 20 to 29 Years of Age with less than Grade 9 Education, 1989 - 2009					
	1989	1994	1999	2004	2009
Northwest Territories	17.6%	13.3%	8.1%	3.6%	2.8%
Yellowknife	4.1%	3.6%	3.9%	2.2%	x
Remaining NWT Communities	22.0%	20.1%	11.2%	5.0%	4.6%
Small Local Communities	51.9%	23.3%	10.7%	4.8%	2.7%

Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; ; 2004 and 2009 NWT Community Survey.
Note: 'x' means data is suppressed.

Business

Table 34: Private and Public Investments, Total Capital Expenditures (Millions), 1999 - 2013															
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012p	2013i
Northwest Territories	554.0	823.7	1,401.3	1,350.3	816.8	1,248.2	1,469.4	1,848.3	1,994.8	1,561.6	1,070.6	1,248.6	1,087.3	1,324.1	1,127.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	x	0.6	x	0.3	x	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	x	0.7	0.7	0.7	x	x
Mining and oil and gas extraction	263.5	607.5	1,101.0	935.7	443.5	793.1	1,042.0	1,443.3	1,469.0	1,052.2	568.4	x	583.2	728.3	625.3
Utilities	27.4	14.1	10.9	10.8	19.8	17.8	26.8	26.7	30.6	30.2	22.8	37.7	39.9	50.7	34.1
Construction	2.9	2.2	4.5	4.0	2.2	3.2	3.6	5.9	15.5	46.0	10.8	17.6	10.9	19.8	19.7
Manufacturing	1.8	x	0.9	x	x	1.8	x	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	x	x	x
Wholesale trade	4.5	x	11.0	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.3	5.0	8.4	11.9	4.4	4.5	x	x	2.7
Retail trade	12.7	15.5	10.6	10.1	28.9	27.3	10.1	10.1	11.7	9.8	18.7	10.7	12.7	16.9	15.2
Transportation and warehousing	50.5	21.9	41.9	54.3	37.4	71.1	76.0	83.4	150.6	98.1	123.6	51.0	56.7	76.4	56.9
Information and cultural industries	17.4	19.9	x	24.8	17.2	x	24.9	22.0	24.0	24.4	x	x	10.3	x	x
Finance and insurance	2.4	6.2	5.2	3.5	6.2	4.9	7.6	8.3	11.0	7.2	6.2	5.7	1.7	2.4	x
Real estate and rental and leasing	13.1	6.8	5.9	10.5	8.9	28.2	26.8	37.0	40.9	26.5	15.4	25.4	29.6	19.2	20.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	x	6.7	3.9	2.1	4.2	6.4	6.5	2.6	3.3	4.3	3.1	7.7	5.1	2.1	4.8
Management of companies and enterprises	x	0.6	x	x	x	x	0.5	1.6	0.7	x	x	x	1.1	x	1.0
Administrative & Support, Waste Management & R	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.9	2.7	2.3	4.6	5.2	3.1	2.4	x	x	5.7	5.0	5.5
Educational services	27.3	20.2	11.1	x	11.3	8.5	9.3	16.4	28.6	35.1	56.4	x	x	35.3	64.5
Health care and social assistance	x	x	x	x	11.6	12.6	11.4	7.1	12.9	20.2	23.6	x	27.3	21.6	x
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	x	x	x	0.3	x	x	x	x	x	x
Accommodation and food services	3.0	3.9	5.5	6.4	3.4	10.2	12.7	14.9	13.4	12.0	6.8	4.5	6.6	5.8	6.2
Other services (except public administration)	1.5	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.0	2.3	0.9	5.9	10.8	8.1	8.3
Public administration	66.3	52.7	77.9	142.2	103.9	119.6	112.7	90.7	102.6	113.3	130.6	215.6	173.9	244.8	144.4
Housing	44.9	33.5	52.7	101.0	102.4	105.1	87.2	63.8	65.5	61.8	69.8	84.6	79.5	81.7	93.2

Source: Statistics Canada
Notes: "x" has been suppressed; 2013 data represent investment intentions, and does not represent actual investment expenditures.
Most recent 2 years of data are preliminary actuals and intentions.
Cansim Table 029-0005. Capital Expenditures, Not including Repair Expenditures

The GNWT takes no responsibility
for financial losses suffered as a result of reliance on the information in this report.

Northwest Territories

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